FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLAKA ATTENDS GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION IN TIRANA

AU061453 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the German Democratic Republic, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Karlheinz Heisig, gave cocktails at the embassy seat yesterday.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and other guests.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PRESIDIUM SENDS GREETING TO GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071414 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the German Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, we extend the best wishes to the People of the German Democratic Republic".

MALILE GIVES RECEPTION FOR U.S. ALBANIANS

AU081445 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA) -- The head, of the delegation of the PSR of Albania at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, gave a reception at the seat of the mission of the PSR of Albania in the UNO for the Albanians residing in the United States.

Present at the reception were many Albanians, leaders and activists of "Shqiperia e Lire" patriotic organisation and of "Naim Frasheri" branch from the cities of New York, Boston, Worcester, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Detroit, New Jersey, etc. The reception passed in a very warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Besides this, Comrade Reis Malile received at the seat of the mission of the PSR of Albania in the UNO these days, the members of the presidency of the "Shqiperia e Lire" Patriotic organisation, among whom its chairman of honour Hulusi Kavo, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper LIRA, Dhimiter Trebicka, etc., with whom he had a warm talk.

BILATERAL TIES WITH U.S. DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

AU061454 Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 6 (BTA corr) -- Our October 4 and 5 consultations were held in Washington between delegations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and representatives of the State Department and of the United States of America. Views were exchanged on bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr, Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, met Mr Michael Armacost, deputy secretary of state on political questions, Mr Richard Burt, assistant secretary of sate for European questions, and Mr Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state on questions of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev was also received by Senator Luger and by House of Representatives deputies S. Gibbons and E. Fean.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU051951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, departed for East Berlin to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary.

KARAMANEV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING, DPRK

AU081918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, departed for Moscow. He will participate in the regular session of the ministers of domestic trade of the CEMA member-countries.

Georgi Karamenev will also visit the DPRK, where as chairman of the Bulgarian side he will take part in the session of the bilateral Bulgarian-DPRK Intergovenmental Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Matters.

GDR REPORTEDLY REFUSES VISAS TO 100 EAST GERMANS

NC051745 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, Oct 5 (AFP) -- East Germany has refused to accord emigration visas to about 100 East Germans who have taken refuge in the West German embassy in Prague over the last 10 days, informed sources here said today.

Consequently the usual negotiators for emigration matters -- West German Secretary of State for Inter-German Affairs Ludwig Rehlinger and for East Berlin, lawyer Wolfgang Vogel -- have not yet started talks on the affair.

The West German Government has refused any comment on the situation at the embassy where, according to media repots, another eight East Germans managed to gain entry today by scrambling over railings surrounding the building.

Bonn announced earlier today that it was closing the embassy in a bid to stop any more East Germans taking refuge there.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

LD072341 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, said that the general debate reflected deep concern over the worsening of the international atmosphere, heightening danger of a nuclear conflict, escalating arms race and continuing economic difficulties, particularly in developing countries, as the direct consequence of the militaristic confrontation policy of the most reactionary imperialist forces.

In an interview for CTK before his departure from New York, Minister Chnoupek pointed out that virtually all speakers who took the floor in the general debate called for measures to improve the situation, for relaxation of international tension, disarmament and a steady development of peaceful relations.

Representatives of socialist countries, especially Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, showed the way towards solutions of the most pressing international problems and voiced readiness for concrete and constructive negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security, Minister Chnoupek said.

"I wish to underline the importance of the Soviet proposal for the prevention of militarization of outer space, and of the proposal concerning inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and actions aimed at undermining social and political systems in other sovereign states", Minister Chnoupek said.

He pointed out that the calls for strengthening peace and security of nations, for disarmament and economic development on the basis of restructured international economic relations on equitable, democratic foundations received strong support from representatives of developing and non-aligned countries.

On his meetings with foreign ministers of a number of countries attending the General Assembly session, Minister Chnoupek said that he exchanged views with them on questions of bilateral relations and their further development, as well as on the major international issues.

"I regard as very useful the talks with foreign ministers of the socialist countries, particularly Andrey Gromyko. I had a friendly talk also with my new Yugoslav colleague. Also useful was my meeting with the foreign minister of People's China.

"I met with a number of colleagues from developing countries, for example with the foreign ministers of Iran and Jordan. After a longer time, I met also with my Egyptian colleague. We drew upon the good, traditional relations between Czechoslovakia and Egypt from the recent past. My meeting with the foreign minister of Ivory Coast was the first in the history of relations between the two states.

"I met for talks also with partners from the FRG and Turkey, and with representatives of a number of other countries, neutral, non-aligned and NATO member states.

"At the close of my stay at the U.N. General Assembly I had a friendly discussion with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. We agreed that this year's general debate was held, with some exceptions, generally in a non-confrontation atmosphere, and in a more positive spirit than last year."

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS GDR ANNIVERSARY IN PRAGUE

AU051640 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 October on page 1 carries a 200-word CTK report on a "festive meeting" held in Prague on 3 October to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 1,900-word report on the speech by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who was the main speaker at the meeting, and a 700-word report on GDR Ambassador Helmut Zeibart's speech.

According to the CTK report, the meeting was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front, and the CSSR Government headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation also included Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

In the main address, Potac first reviews the historical circumstances under which the GDR was founded 35 years ago and notes the importance for the peaceful postwar development of Europe of the existence of a "Germany of peace, a Germany without oppression and exploitation." He then outlines the economic and other "successes" of the GDR, achieved despite the "dangerous policy of the other German state" and the "unprecedented discrimination and political, economic, and ideological subversion by imperialist powers."

Potac goes on to discuss the benefits of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR. In this connection he says: "We have common interests, common goals, and common experiences. We are tackling similar problems and have to stand up to the attempts of the same enemy, who would like to upset the creative efforts of the working people of both our countries.

"Even though the building of a socialist society takes place under the different conditions of each country, our advancement, our positions, and our interests and goals remain the same. This has been the case throughout the history of socialist construction to date, and it cannot be any different in the coming years of building an advanced socialist society."

In the subsequent part of his speech, Potac discusses the current international situation. He also stresses the importance of the "cohesion of the socialist community" in view of the "attempts of reactionary imperialist circles, particularly the United States and NATO, to upset the military-strategic balance in the world and to question the postwar settlement in Europe" and in view of the "revival of revanchist tendencies in the FRG." He deplores that "on German soil, on the territory of the FRG, the danger arises of a terrifying military conflict because the FRG -- against the will of the majority of the nation -- is increasingly sailing in the wake of the hazardous aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration and is becoming the lauching pad for a possible nuclear war." He adds that, because of the deployment of new missiles in the FRG, "the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to take measures in their defense, including the decision to deploy missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR."

In concluding his speech, Potac once again expresses appreciation for the "outstanding results and great successes achieved by the gifted and industrious people of the GDR in the historically short period" of the GDR's existence and congratulates them on their anniversary.

Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, discusses in his speech the "profound revolutionary changes" effected in the GDR and his country's "policy of peace." In this connection he notes: "The existence of two German states that belong to antagonistic social systems and military alliances is one of the realities on this continent. Every attempt to change this fact means an attack on the balance of forces, which is what ensures peace, and will fail just as all previous attempts of this kind. Fully in keeping with the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, the GDR strives with all its might to preserve and strengthen peace in the world." In the remaining parts of his speech, Ziebart dwells on the results and current tasks of SED policy and on the importance of alliance and cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET GDR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD060603 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, sent the highest GDR representatives, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, a congratulatory telegram on the national day of their country -- the 35th anniversary of the GDR's foundation.

A telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says that, after the victory over Hitlerite fascism -- to which the heroic Soviet Army made the key contribution -- a state of worker and agricultural workers, the GDR, was created for the first time in German history and that its working people set off on the path of building a socialist society in the spirit of the bequest of the best sons of the German working class and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

We in the CSSR highly appreciate the achievements in the political, economic, social, cultural, and other spheres, which have been scored by the GDR working people in building a socialist society under the leadership of the SED in a close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

The GDR is today an advanced socialist country that enjoys wide international authority.

The telegram goes on to say that, faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, the GDR makes an active contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries. Its contribution to the development of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration is important.

In the current time when reactionary imperialist forces, particularly those of the United States and NATO, are trying to change the world's military-strategic balance to their advantage and to throw doubt on the postwar division of Europe, and when, at the same time, revanchist trends in the FRG again coming to life and strengthening, the GDR, along with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, are taking every step to halt feverish armament, to renovate trust in international relations, and to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

The telegram also says that our parties, states, and nations are linked with the ties of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation based on the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the SED and on the unity of aims and interests of our two socialist states in the joint fight for a peaceful and socialist future for the peoples of the CSSR and the GDR. The conviction is expressed that these fruitful relations will deepen further to the benefit of the two countries and the whole socialist community in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 3 October 1977.

At the close of the telegram, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, the highest Czechoslovak representatives, wish Comrades Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph and all the GDR people on the 35th anniversary of its foundation many successes in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th SED Congress on the construction of the advanced socialist community and in the fight for the victory of socialism, peace, and social progress.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR CELEBRATIONS

LD080121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation, headed by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which was taking part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the creation of GDR, returned to Prague from Berlin this evening. The delegation was met at Ruzyne Airport by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

COLOTKA DEPARTS ON VISIT TO GEORGIA, USSR

LD071648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal deputy premier, and Slovak prime minister, today left on an official friendly visit to the Georgian Soviet SR. In the capital, Tbilisi, he will head a Czechoslovak delegation taking part in the opening of the "Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology." From 10 to 20 October the Soviet public as well as experts will be able to learn about the latest results achieved in the development of the Czechoslovak economy, science, and technology at the festival, particularly in the fields of electronics, computer technology, agriculture, construction, health care, and instrument technology. The festival will also provide opportunities for further promoting Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in these spheres.

CPCZ CC DISCUSSES, APPROVES AGRICULTURE REPORT

AU051326 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] At its session held on 2 and 3 October, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed and approved a report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium "On the Current Tasks and Long-Term Development of Agriculture and Other Branches Ensuring Food Supplies for the People," which was delivered by Comrade Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Thanks to the endeavor and dedication of the people, the constant care of the party and state, and the strengthening ties between the workers class and cooperative farmers, socialist agriculture has registered significant successes over the past 35 years. The results achieved convincingly demonstrate the correctness of the CPCZ's policy, of its line aimed at building large-scale socialist agricultural production, a line proceeding from a creative application of Lenin's cooperative plan. Socialism has fundamentally changed life in the countryside, giving the farmers firm guarantees and confidence in the future. Socialist agriculture has significantly contributed to the socioeconomic development of society.

The purposeful implementation of the party's agricultural policy, worked out by the 14th CPCZ Congress and developed further by the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses, forms the basis of the enduring development of agriculture at present. The fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan confirms the correctness and feasibility of the orientation toward increasing self-reliance in the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials by way of effective intensification.

Despite the results achieved in the development of plant production; in the economical use of concentrated feed, fuels, and power; and the in implementation of the improved system of planned management, possibilities to increase production and efficiency remain underutilized in agriculture. Weak spots and shortcomings, instances of wasteful management, and unjustified differences in the performance of agricultural enterprises persist in many sectors.

The CPCZ Central Committee continues to regard a faster application of the findings of science and technology as the main path of increasing agricultural production and its efficiency. For this to happen it is necessary to make a better use of organizations providing services, the experiences of front-ranking united agricultural cooperatives and state farms, innovators, improvers, expeditor teams, as well as of cooperation with CEMA member-countries and the Soviet Union in particular. It is necessary to intensify care for the protection and utilization of land; to overcome the long-term stagnation of some sectors of plant production; to wage a more effective fight against losses of all kinds; to create the necessary contingency reserves, especially in fodder; and to further reduce material- and energy-intensiveness. In the food industry, it is necessary to make the utmost of all processed raw materials and to improve the quality and expand the selection of products. At all levels, it is necessary to consistently apply the improved system of management, especially economic accountability [khozraschet] within enterprises and effective forms of remuneration. By improving the quality of management and socio-economic planning, and by developing work initiative, it is necessary to more resolutely overcome shortcomings in the economy of enterprises that lag behind.

In the interest of the further effective development of agriculture, the Central Committee stresses the need to better ensure the set tasks in satisfying agriculture's and the food industry's demand for materials and technology. It is necessary to raise technological standards, quality, and comprehensiveness of machinery and equipment deliveries and to more flexibly adapt the structure and quality of deliveries of industrial fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides to needs. Agriculture and food industry, on the other hand, must make a more effective use of the delivered machinery and other investments.

The fulfillment of the exacting tasks requires intensification of the party's leading role in agriculture and other branches ensuring food supplies for the people, an increase in the effectiveness of party work, party organizations' ability to act and their militant spirit, and party members' activity and responsibility. The results achieved must be evaluated in an exacting and critical manner; and the work of party bodies and organizations must be purposefully oriented toward tackling the main tasks and consistently implementing adopted resolutions.

In keeping with these requirements, it is necessary to intensify mass political work in all sectors; to devote special attention to political-educational work among young people; to continue improving the quality of party ranks; to strengthen the party's influence at key workplaces; to raise the demands on the quality of ranking personnel's managerial, organizational, and educational work; and to intensify the effectiveness of party control.

The 10th National Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives will be an important event in the life of cooperative farms and the entire society. The CPCZ Central Committee appreciates the great social and work activity being manifested in the period leading up to the congress, which bears testimony to the responsible attitude of the working people toward the development of socialist agriculture and is an expression of deepening socialist democracy. It expects that the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives will evaluate the results achieved to date in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and, making use of the suggestions raised in the course of the pre-congress debate, will adopt conclusions toward the further all-round development of agricultural production and agricultural cooperatives, in the spirit of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that party bodies and organizations, state and economic bodies, organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Union of Cooperative Farmers, cooperative farmers, and employees in state farms, the food industry, and other organizations and branches taking part in the provision of nourishment to the people, will do their utmost for successful fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan's tasks and for their overfulfillment in the desirable directions, as well as for the further development of the agricultural and food complex.

The CPCZ Central Committee attaches extraordinary importance to the conclusions of the CEMA member-states, consultative meeting at the highest level held in Moscow this June. Their implementation will contribute to strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist community, increasing its economic strength, and improving utilization of its economic, scientific, and technological potentials. Our active participation in the fulfillment of these conclusions is one of the basic prerequisites of the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy, raising its efficiency, and carrying out necessary structural changes. In the spirit of the Statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the Results of the Economic Consultative Meeting at the Highest Level and in the spirit of the information provided at the CPCZ Central Committee session with regard to the procedure in elaborating these results, the CPCZ Central Commitee is making consistent implementation of the conclusions binding for party members in governments, state and economic agencies, CEMA bodies, and bilateral intergovernmental commissions and committees. Party bodies and organizations must push through the measures adopted and control their implementation.

The CPCZ Central Committee voices appreciation for the fact that we have been successful in reinforcing the positive trends in the national economy's development, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session. The effective political-organizing work of party, state, economic, trade union, and youth union bodies and organizations, and other organizations associated in the National Front, has contributed to this. It has also been contributed to by the broad development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Prerequisites are being created for fulfilling and exceeding the planned tasks for this year and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. For this to happen it is necessary, above all, to accelerate the application of the results of research and development in practice; to reduce the consumption of energy, and raw and other materials; to put investment projects into operation on time; and to further develop initiative aimed at fulfilling and exceeding the state plan, fulfilling the target tasks, raising labor productivity, reducing total costs, and increasing the share of products of top technological standard and quality. We must ensure an even fulfillment of both quantitative and qualitative plan indicators in all enterprises and economic production units, especially deliveries for foreign trade and the domestic market in the desired structure.

The CPCZ Central Committee enjoins party bodies and organizations and party members working in state, economic, and social bodies and organizations to wage a systematic struggle for asserting all-social interests, against attempts at concealing reserves in some enterprises, and for strengthening discipline and order.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

-- the "Report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Current Tasks and Long-Term Development of Agriculture and Other Branches Ensuring Food Supplies for the People," as a directive for the activity of party bodies and organizations and party members working in state and economic bodies and social organizations; and

-- the "Report on the Activities of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Secretariat, and Commissions Since the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session."

The CPCZ Central Committee takes note of:

-- the "Draft of a Long-Term Program of Developing Agriculture and Other Branches for Ensuring Food Supplies for the People," as an orientation paper in preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term development of the national economy up to 1995.

CORRECTION TO OFFICIAL ON CC SESSION'S AIMS

The following correction pertains to the item with the subhead "Official on Session's Aims," under the main headline "CPCZ Central Committee Session Begins in Prague," published in the 3 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D 5. The item should be headlined "Official on CSS CC Session's Aims," and the item, first paragraph, line one:

[Text] The Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS] Central Committee is meeting... (changing "CPCZ" to "Czechoslovak Socialist Party")

HONECKER ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

DW061709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 17 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the festive ceremony of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Front National Council in the East Berlin Palace of the Republic on the GDR's 35th anniversary -- live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, esteemed guests; In German history's long and variable course, the struggle between progress and reaction has seen many events with a lasting effect. Among them were events that created great hopes among all who cared about a better and peaceful future for our people. Frequently there were also events that not only darkened their own existence, but that brought deep misfortune to other peoples, as well as unbelievable suffering and the devastations of war. Some people once believed that the fateful circle in which one exploitation system was merely replaced by another and in which one lost conquest campaign was followed by the preparation of the next could not be broken. However, it has been broken.

The foundation 35 years ago of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state, was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. In doing this, and in carrying out their right of self-determination, our people irrevocably sealed their decision favoring socialism and a society with true freedom, democracy, and human dignity. Regardless of ideology and religion, they demonstrated to the world their determination to extirpate fascism and reaction at their roots, to persistently embark on the path of peaceful work, and to do everything so that never again would war emanate from German territory. [applause]

Thirty-five years after its foundation, we can state that the GDR has always been loyal to these noble aims and that it implements them today as on its first day. In possession of political power, the united workers class, headed by its Marxist-Leninist party, the SED, and allied with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people, has achieved enormous construction work. This was a test of the close and comradely cooperation of all parties and mass organizations assembled in the GDR National Front.

On German territory it was demonstrated what creativeness can be achieved by a people who can lead a life without man exploitating man, a life to each person's benefit, which is constantly improved. This is convincingly confirmed in the present era, in which we continue to organize the developed socialist society in keeping with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In so doing, we must solve tasks which in no way will be second to current demands and which sometimes will even surpass them.

Based on thorough social changes in the GDR and values created through diligent work, social security and safety have become established qualities of life in these 3 and 1/2 decades. The gates to knowledge and education are open to all children and adults. Citizens are given manifold care through an efficient health and social system. The equality of rights of men and women is not only a declared constitutional principle, it is being implemented in practice. Clear prospects open for youth. They take an active part in shaping their lives as builders of socialism; in fact, we may say that the youth is the hope and future of the nation. [applause]

Resurrected from the ruins of World War II, from the material and spiritual chaos of the first postwar era, the GDR succeeded in becoming one of the 10 strongest industrial nations of the world. It has a highly productive agriculture, its socialist educational system proves to be modern and very productive, and it has engendered much respect for our citizens abroad. Science and culture develop successfully, rendering their valuable service to the benefit of the people. If Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels experienced this despite all the imperfection of our work, they would certainly say: You have done a good job; your work is worthy and a manifestation of the communist party. [applause]

Times are long gone when those not wanting to accept the realities created in Europe after the end of World War II could deny and obstruct the GDR its due place with equal rights in international life. Our state became a member of the United Nations and of its special organizations. Some 132 countries of the world maintain diplomatic relations with the GDR. The international positon of our socialist state, the GDR, has permanently strengthened. We have achieved greater possibilities to take part in solving the most urgent problems troubling people today and to cooperate constructively with others. This is what our foreign and security policy has been and is aimed at.

Today, 35 years after our Republic was founded, we assure all peoples of the world that in the future also we will contribute to achieving a world of peace, justice, and genuine humanity. [applause] Thus, the goals of our socialist fatherland with the vital interests of all peoples. This is an important result of the road we have traveled; it is the avowal of a state striving for cooperation with all those who are likewise prepared for a policy of common sense and good will.

When in German history has there ever been a state equally entitled to claim being a state of the people, as is our state? Which other German state could claim to be that which characterizes the GDR: Here, in the middle of Europe, progress and peace, understanding among people, and solidarity with all fighters for national and social liberation have forever found a safe home. The people of the GDR, who worked hard to this end for decades, can take profound satisfaction and pride in this. It is not national arrogance nor destructive German chauvinism but creative cooperation in the family of equal socialist nations that forms the solid basis of the GDR's actions now and forever. [applause]

Esteemed audience, it is precisely on this occasion that the world-historical magnitude of the victory won by the Soviet Union and the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II over German fascism comes to light once again. It was the USSR which shouldered the main burden in this tremendous struggle. The victory over the Hitlerite regime, whose 40th anniversary will be observed soon, saved mankind from barbarity and liberated our people from the brown pestilence. [applause]

We aill forever keep in our memory the more than 20 million daughters and sons of the Soviet Union who gave their lives for this victory. We will never forget the courage, steadfastness, and innumerable sacrifices with which the soldiers and partisans of various countries, the fighters of the antifascist resistance in the country that called itself Third Reich, and Hitler's opponents in exile fought for the cause of a better future. It is and remains our holy obligation, the holy obligation of the socialist GDR, to fulfill thier legacy. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory over Hitlerite fascism was the second unrivaled and imperishable liberation feat performed by the Soviet people during our century.

It paved the way for international changes, in the course of which socialism became a world system that constantly gained in strength and influence. The peoples' national and social liberation experienced a powerful upsurge. Thus the face of the globe has further changed, and this change will continue regardless of all obstacles and all temporary setbacks in some fields.

With its 35-year history the GDR forms a solid part of the world revolutionary process. At the same time the GDR's successful development has an effect on that process. On the threshold of the 21st century, the emergence of our worker-peasant state also testifies to the incontestable truth that the future of mankind is determined by the transition from capitalism to socialism. On German soil, in the GDR, socialism enabled the people to make the leap from the realm of want to the realm of freedom; it has gotten a firm footing here and will always remain. Socialism will continue to grow stronger, and nobody will ever be in a position to turn back the wheel of history on German soil. [applause]

The GDR is forever united in indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and is inseparably embedded in the socialist community.

In this lies a decisive foundation of its success during the past 3 and 1/2 decades and in the same way of its further progress. To our great joy we can say that our people's friendship with the Soviet nation has, as Wilhelm Pieck once said, become a matter close to our hearts. In good as well as difficult times the fraternal fighting alliance, the deep common interest, and all-round cooperation of the SED and the CPSU, of the GDR and the USSR, have proved their worth during the building of socialism, its protection, and its struggle to maintain peace; and that is the way it will remain in the future. [applause]

The GDR is the greatest achievement of the revolutionary German workers movement and of all working people. In the birthplace of the scientific socialism of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, their ideas and the teachings of Vladimir Ilych Lenin, who carried on their work, are reality. With its development the GDR is in line with the tradition of everything progressive brought forth by our people and fought for in the spirit of humanism and ideals of peace to create a society in which man is no longer humilated and despised. It drew its strength from its inheritance from generations of heroic champions and is itself the work of many generations, which created the new, socialist Germany. The workers class continues on this path, as do the Communists as part of the working people, closely allied in pursuit of their vital interests. While holding in high esteem the lecacy of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht, who were true to socialism, they do everything for the well-being of man, for the happiness of the people, and for a secured, peaceful existence. [applause]

The GDR is a politically stable socialist state with high economic dynamics and a lasting performance improvement in all fields of social life. In the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it fulfills its internationalist responsibility as a reliable pillar of peace. During the past 35 years there has certainly been no lack of attempts from the West by those seeking to alter the results of World War II and the postwar development in Europe, and to shake this pillar. They were decisively defeated every time. The defense of our socialist achievements was and always remains secure at the required level. Militarism and revanchism don't stand the slightest chance. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the GDR -- and this should be absolutely clear -- are inviolable. The political power of the workers and peasants is in good hands here, something which cannot be shaken by anything or anyone. [applause]

In 3 and half decades, the workers class, the Agriculture Producer Cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people have created the GDR's success with much work and have made great efforts and sacrifices. We pay special tribute on our national holiday to the activists of the early years, those citizens of all classes who were involved in the creation of our state's foundations. We honor the daily, hardworking activity, the untiring fulfillment of duties with which the citizens in urban and rural areas strove to make our state what it is today in production, in educational and scientific institutions, in the cultural sphere, and not least of all in the sphere of military protection -- defense. Sorb citizens have also made an active contribution to this, and we are pleased with the achievements contained in the FDJ peace drive which impressively show the spirit with which the youth is continuing the revolutionary work of thier fathers. In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, I wish to pass on my thanks and appreciation to you all on the 35th anniversary of the GDR with all my heart, along with my best wishes for your health and further successes in the future. [applause]

Above all, we declare our high appreciation and thanks for the work feats scored under socialist competition in preparation for our great anniversary.

Due to efforts to achieve something special on this occasion and to document the close relations with the fatherland, results were achieved which had not been achieved before. A thousand examples might be named here; material, cultural, scientific achievements, courageous solutions in more modern production methods, new characteristics in the appearance of our towns and villages, the many forms of art and literature that make life richer, and the many efforts to improve man's daily life.

In 1984 the GDR's gross national product will increase by more than 5 percent, much faster than planned. According to the current state of affairs, the promises made early this year will be fulfilled and even far surpassed. The letter of the general managers of combines, industrial enterprises, construction enterprises, of transport and communications, and of the Central Committee party organizers contained the most important commitments. In regard to net production, it envisaged a production of M1.4 billion beyond the plan. Today it seems that the 1984 plan will be surpassed by M2.6 billion. Net production increased by more than 8.5 percent, and labor productivity increased by almost 8 percent; these figures demonstrate the sound, high tempo of our economy. The ambitious plan to produce consumer goods for M1 billion more than envisaged by the plan will probably even be surpassed by M500 million.

For the first time 200,000 new apartments will be built or modernized in our country. The cooperative farmers and agricultural workers achieved the by-far highest grain harvest in GDR history, producing 11.5 million tons of grain with a yield of 45 quintals per hectare. The harvest of all other agricultural products is considerably higher than earlier achievements. We can rightly say that the appeal on the occasion of the 35th GDR anniversary has created reaction in all social fields and has touched off great initiative.

In its center stands the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. It can already be realized that the 35th year of the GDR's existence will become one of the most successful years of its history. This will create good starting positions for preparations for the 11th SED Congress, which has already moved into our range of vision. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests: You have a goal in sight! This held true at the difficult beginning just as it holds all the more true during the present phase of our Republic's development. Very much of what was a courageous draft 3 and 1/2 decades ago has become reality today. The 35 years of the GDR's existence are 35 years of continuous economic growth. Without this growth the socialist society never could have developed so strongly. In 1949 the GNP was M24.1 billion. According to the current state of affairs, the 1984 GNP will exceed M220 billion. Measures by last year, the increase amounts to about M10 billion; that is the greatest increase ever achieved in 1 year since the foundation of the GDR. More than 70 percent of the GNP is produced by the socialist industry. In 1949 industrial production amounted to M30.6 billion; in the year of the anniversary we will achieve about M422 billion. Today we do not even need a full month for the entire production of 1949.

At that time an average yield of 18.1 quintals of grain was achieved in the fields; in 1984 it will be, as I said already, about 45 quintals. Our agricultural stock of pigs increased more than three times in that period; the cattle stock increased by almost 80 percent. Slaughter cattle production increased seven times. These results have been achieved although the number of people working in agriculture decreased from about 2 million to 840,000 at present. Their general and professional education and training has constantly drawn close to the high industrial level. Therefore, we can draw a good balance in the country. For this we primarily thank our cooperative farmers, men and women. [applause]

The social progress of our Republic is characterized by continuity, and it produces significant development phases at the same time. It was of great significance that in the early seventies conditions existed to shape the development of the socialist society. The Eighth SED Congress worked out the respective targets. Thus, a time began when the possibilities and achievements of socialism became more and more evident. Its advantages in all fields prove to be a powerful, progressive force that will characterize our path even more strongly in the future. This new phase of development is characterized by the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policies.

It further directs the economic strength of society towards improving the working and living conditions of the people, and thereby promotes (?increased) performance to an unprecedented degree, while simultaneously contributing to the securing of peace. The state combines emerged, consolidated, and became the backbone of the planned economy. It was on the main road of production intensification that we succeeded in utilizing science and technology more effectively for the economy. Also in this advanced development stage of our country, and in view of the worldwide and more rapid development of productive forces, it became manifest that the social processes for the well-being of the peoples be directed by the working class and its allies.

Nothing has changed the fact that in the capitalist system, man is governed by profit, and that even the boldest discoveries become a means to that end. It is only socialism that utilizes all the accomplishments of creative genius for man, and will continue to do so increasingly more effectively.

As for our gross national product, more has been achieved since 1971 than in all the preceding years. This acceleration primarily resulted from our socialist economy's enhanced quality. the structure of our industry has been perfected, the basis of indigenous raw materials has become stronger, and the renovation of production -- machinery as well as consumer goods -- has been speeded up perceptibly under the conditions of scientific-technical progress. Many people could imagine that the output of brown coal, which was already huge in 1970, could be further increased.

However, it was increased substantially, and it certainly will provide a long-term and stable basis for our republic's energy generation. Every second kilowatt hour of current consumed in our country is supplied by the power plants commissioned since the eighth party congress.

Radical changes occurred in our country's traditional industrial branches, such as the metallurgical and chemical industries and machine building. At the same time, completely new fields of production have been added, promising fields such as microelectronics. In the second half of the seventies, the GDR started with the production of microelectronic components. As early as 1980, their production amounted to almost M1 billion, and in 1984 it amounts to M2.5 billion. It can be said that our products and equipment in the field of microelectronics are already of great benefit for the entire socialist community of states.

The way in which the robots are being utilized in our enterprises clearly illustrates the new technological processes. Robots in our national economy already number 35,000, with almost 26,000 of them having been produced since 1981. The important production of industrial consumer goods has almost doubled since 1970 and now has attained a volume worth roughly M52 billion.

All this shows that the socialist planned economy is in a position to develop the modern productive means and to utilize them effectively for the well-being of the people. In the future, we will have to furnish even further proof of this in the spirit of Lenin, because according to his words in his work "The Great Initiative," in the final analysis it is labor productivity that determines the triumph of the new social system.

A fundamental change has also been achieved in intensification. It is marked by the fact that since 1979, economic growth has been accompanied by a decreasing share of production consumption in the overall social product. Although much remains to be done, it is evident that we are mastering the great changes required by the transition to comprehensive intensification of our national economy.

Labor productivity also is increasing faster. In the sector of the industrial ministries, the 1984 growth rate of 8 percent is the highest achieved for a long time.

All these results, which are of great significance for the future, were achieved in the scope of the economic strategy adopted by the 10th party congress. The GDR's further increase in economic performance is increasingly less dependent on increased manpower, material, and energy. Thus, it may be said that our Republic's economic capacity of action has been put on a new basis.

Dear friends, 35 years of the GDR comprise a convincing social-political balance sheet. What mattered in the beginning was to mitigate the housing shortage of those bombed out and without shelter and to fight hunger and epidemics. At the time, the motto one must work more so as to live better afterwards became the basic experience of our people.

Let us recall that by 1955 more than 338,900 apartments had been built, quite apart from the innumerable repair and renovation measures undertaken that were not put down on paper anywhere. At that time, no one could possibly conceive of the material and cultural standards enjoyed by the GDR people today. At the beginning of the seventies, it became possible to more quickly improve the working and living conditions of the people. This was the target of the party's course, which sought closer links between the economic and social policies.

From 1949 to 1984, 3.5 million apartments were completed in our country. By far the largest number of these, 2.2 million, were built after the 8th party congress. In the towns and villages, anyone can see the forces that have been mobilized by our housing program, which aims to solve the housing problem as a social problem by 1990. Of course, many other things are being built along with the apartments. Who would want to underestimate what the more than 330,000 kindergarten places, more than 44,000 classrooms, and 1,883 school gymnasiums built since 1971 mean for our future. Today, one in every three pupils attends a school built in this period.

This enormous construction feat is particularly apparent in our capital of Berlin, which at the end of the war was just a heap of rubble. Yet in the 35 years of worker-peasant power, more than 350,000 apartments have been built here, and the pace will quicken in the future. In the next 2 years, housing conditions for 210,000 citizens of Berlin will tangibly improve. Old housing areas will be increasingly modernized. The reconstruction of Friedrichstrasse, a street rich in tradition, will for all intents and purposes mark the end of the development of the historical city center of Berlin. It is now shining in all its new splendor, testimony to the modern architecturally impressive buuildings, which are of greater beauty than their predecessors.

Since our 8th party congress, the average monthly gross income of workers and employees in the socialist economy has risen from M755 in 1970 to M1,096 this year. The annual retail turnover has increased from M64.1 billion to more than M106 billion. The situations of young married couples and families as a whole have changed very much for the better due to the multifaceted assistance provided, particularly for those with three or more children. To this one must add the repeated pension increases, the volume of which rose from M9.7 billion in 1970 to M16.4 billion in 1984. Thus we are always doing our utmost to improve the living conditions of the labor veterans.

As early as 1949, when there were still severe shortages of accomodations, as many as 10,000 working peoples traveled to holiday homes run by the FDGB. In 1983, this figure rose to 1,796,000. A total of 10 million citizens benefited from all forms of vacation trips last year. There are still many other things one could mention, things which characterize the good social climate in the GDR. Full employment is part of it, as are secure vocational training places and professions for every girl and boy, stable prices for basic goods, rents and fares. Our people live in secure and constantly improving social conditions in their socialist fatherland. It is a fact that socialism has completely changed human life. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, in our republic, a national economy emerged that encompasses all essential branches of modern production. Even now it is discernible how science and technology will even more deeply mark its structure in the future. In this way, the increased economic potential required for the further strengthening of our socialist society and for the improvement in the people's life will be achieved. Today we possess all the prerequisites for this.

The present and future of our German worker-peasant state are based on the foundations of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-states. The goods exchange with the USSR, our biggest and most important partner, has reached a volume of R14 billion a year. We might compare this with a broad, solid bridge linking our two countries.

In the very first year after the GDR's founding, the R300 million volume of trade was of decisive importance to us, since the Soviet deliveries consisted of such essential commodities as grain, rolled steel, cotton, tractors, and trucks. Today, our exchange comprises 1,500 products. It is part of everyday life that every combine in our republic has its Soviet partner and that these ties have resulted in numerous friendships.

In my talk with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, the lines of development of this concerted action were staked out up to the year 2000, and the corresponding concrete steps were signed here in Berlin today. [applause]

Per the documents of the economic top-level deliberations of the CEMA countries, we actively work for achieving the particularly dynamic enhancement of our foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. The coordination for this purpose which often extend to 1990 and beyond, is taking place even now. The GDR has its solid place and its secure future in the family of the socialist states, whose members constantly more fruitfully exchange goods and experiences for the benefit of their peoples. We put all vital interests into practice in this community. This is so and will remain so forever. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests: What the people of our country longed for in the hour of the GDR's founding, what the peoples of Europe hoped for, was that this German state would do everything in its power to preserve peace and to reliably and lastingly protect it. At the time, we swore to devote our full strength to those goals and to make our active contribution so that war would never again emanate from German soil.

For the past 35 years, the GDR, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, has been directing untiring, constructive efforts toward sparing not only the present, but also the future generations, the horrors of another war. Peace is mankind's most precious treasure. We know that today as a result of the policy of confrontation, overarming and the endeavor for military superiority by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the international situation has been poisoned and is confronting the most serious dangers since World War II. Nothing can be more important than preventing the people from being exposed to a nuclear inferno whereby the flames of a nuclear war would be kindled in which there would be neither winner nor loser, but which would annihilate human civilization on our globe.

The appearance of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons, of Pershing II and cruise missiles, in Western Europe, has alarmed all those who honestly want peace. They are the more urgently called upon to intensify their actions now in particular, setting aside their differences, and to jointly advocate concrete measures for the safeguarding of peace, and beyond all separating elements. The deployment of these means of destruction must be halted, the systems already installed dismantled, and the situation that existed prior to deployment restored so that fruitful negotiations are possible on arms limitation and reduction.

In this connection, it goes without saying that all this must be based on the principle of equality and equal security. The military-strategic parity is an achievement of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, an achievement of historical significance. Never will we allow its destruction on the basis of this parity, Europe is currently enjoying its 40th year of peace. This is the decisive precondition for a peaceful future not only for our continent, but for the whole world. Hence NATO's measures jeopardizing this balance inevitably find their response in the deployment of longer-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR, missiles which can only be dismantled again if the cause of their deployment ceases to exist.

We have never been followers of a balance of terror, nor will we ever be. What the GDR advocates, and what it has undertaken manifold foreign-policy activities for lately, is disarmament in East, and West, the freeze and elimination of all nuclear weapons arsenals, the return to the course of detente, and the enforcement of peaceful coexistence, for which there is no acceptable alternative. Any step away from confrontation and toward detente is approved by the peoples. To this end, the political dialogue is quite significant. Realism and common sense must prevail so that the international situation will become sound again, hotbeds of tensions in various regions of the globe will be defused through peaceful negotiations, and no new hotbeds of tensions will be created.

It was in this spirit that the leading representatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states advanced the well known, constructive proposals in their Prague and Moscow declarations. It would be highly significant to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations. This treaty would greatly influence international developments in a favorable way. We also support as highly essential for safeguarding peace the initiative of the Soviet Union on the achievement of an agreement on measures that would prevent the militarization of outer space.

The GDR continues to maintain its readiness to make its entire territory available for the establishment of a European zone free from nuclear theater weapons in accordance with the Swedish proposal. As all of us know, more weapons, be they on our globe or in the cosmos, will not produce any more security. This is even understood by many of those people who refuse to admit that the future belongs to socialism. Yet, competent circles of the United States and NATO accelerate the arms race, develop and produce constantly new weapons systems, and spend untold funds on overkill armament, funds which could serve this well-being of the people, including the people or the Third World, through real steps toward disarmament.

Smooth-tongued protestations of an alleged will for peace delivered in an election period, for instance, cannot be harmonized with the hard facts. What is decisive remains a constructive, practical contribution to peace and disarmament in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. [applause]

It would create special concern for people, particularly those who have been victims of two world wars in our century, if due to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG, the threat of a war again emanating from German soil were created. No one who thinks and acts with responsibility and who takes the lessons of history into consideration can accept that. However, those who feel encouraged by the presence of Pershing II missiles in the FRG are announcing continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders, thereby making revanchist claims on the territories of Poland, the CSSR, and the Soviet Union, bragging that the German problem is still open.

History spoke long ago, which is evident by 35 years of the GDR's existence. Nothing is open any longer. The German Reich was destroyed forever in the fires of World War II. As a result of that and postwar developments, two German states were created and developed, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. They belong to different alliances. There can only be relations between the GDR and the FRG as they exist internationally -- between sovereign states that are independent of each other and have equal rights. The Sooner this is realized in the FRG the better. [applause] The Basic Treaty stipulates that the two states decide their own domestic and foreign policies.

The primary goal is to guarantee peace. After long being a center of insecurity, Europe should become a continent free of nuclear weapons, an area of mutually advantageous cooperation. In accordance with the coordinated policy of the socialist member-countries. the GDR consistently campaigns for safeguarding peace for the people of the world. It links this persistent peace policy with its active solidary support for all those fighting for national and social liberation in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. They will always find a reliable friend and fellow fighter in the socialist German state of the GDR. [applause]

Esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, dear friends and comrades; on our great holiday, the 35th anniversary of the GDR, we look with confidence to the future with the conviction that we will succeed in resolving the great tasks for the further building of socialism and for contributing to the safeguarding of peace. To do everything for the benefit of the people is and remains our highest principle. We will continue to successfully master the path outlined by the 10th SED Congress and will implement our aims as they were outlined.

In doing so, we are thinking ahead. The next 5-year plan for 1986-1990 is already being worked out. We can rely on the results and experiences of 35 years of the GDR's existence, on the brotherly ties between our state and the Soviet Union, our state's anchoring in the socialist community, and on its good friends throughout the world. [applause]

Of utmost importance is the confidence linking the party, the government, and the people, confidence we concern ourselves with and constantly deepen, confidence that is stronger today than ever before. Naturally, from this emanates the great strength for a peaceful and happy future for our people and all peoples of the world.

Long live the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Long live the fight for peace and socialism. [lengthy applause]

GROMYKO SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

For the PRAVDA version of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's speech at a Berlin ceremony on the GDR's 35th anniversary as well as an ADN comparison, please see page F2 of the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRE-ANNIVERSARY DAY CELEBRATIONS, CEREMONIES

Honecker Meets Antifascists

LD050920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met at noon today in Berlin with fighters against fascism. At the meeting, which is taking place on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, other members of the party and state leadership are participating. Erich Honecker's invitation to the Palais Unter den Linden was for men and women who, illegally, in prisons and concentration camps, in exile, or in the international brigades, resolutely fought against fascism as soldiers and partisans in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition.

Antifascist Victory Toasted

LD051002 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In Berlin today, Erich Honecker conveyed to participants in a meeting of antifascist fighters, greetings from the SED Central Committee. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, dear friends, it is a pleasure to be able to convey to you the most cordial greetings from the SED Central Committee at this meeting today which is devoted to the upcoming great day, the GDR's 35th anniversary. [applause] Concurrently these greetings are intended for all antifascist resistance fighters in our Republic with whom we have been working alongside for the cause of freedom, peace, and socialism. They are also intended for all the antifascist resistance fighters in the FRG and in West Berlin, whose representatives are among us here today. [applause]

It has become a pleasant tradition that the SED Central Committee Politburo meets with the representatives of antifascist resistance fighters on important historic occasions such as the 35th anniversary of the GDR. This symbolizes the inviolable militant bond of the party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmaw and Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht, with all those who during the fascist night and imperialist war, despite cruel persecutions, held aloft the banner of peace and freedom, democracy and socialism, and with heroic resistance against Hitler barbarism courageously defended the honor of the German working class and the dignity of the German people. [applause]

Dear comrades, you did not spare your strength and lives in order to defend in the illegal struggle, in the prisons and concentration camps, in exile, in the glorious international brigades, as soldiers and partisans in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition, the cause of justice, progress, and human dignity. The Communist Party of Germany [KPD] has proved itself through its heroic, consistent action, its Marxist-Leninist policy as pioneer, soul, and uniting force of the German resistance movement against the Hilter regime.

An honorable role was played by those social democratic area associations who, under the difficult conditions of fascist terror, independently or in common action with the Communists, fought in the front line. Many of the best were killed. However, their fight, their sacrifice was one of the fundamental preconditions for the changeover from capitalism to socialism on German soil. For this the Soviet Union which World War II carried the heaviest burden of the fight against fascism, opened the gate through its deed of liberation.

The KPD's appeal of 11 June 1945 pointed out the path to a new life for the working class and the entire people. The teachings of history and the experience of the antifascist resistance strengthened Communists and social-democrats in their conviction that the unity of the working class on a revolutionary basis was a safe guarantee against the return of fascism, imperialism, and war. Thus, in April 1946, in the shape of the SED, we created the political unity of the working class on the basis of which revolutionary changes of massive extent were carried out in our country.

Dear comrades, in the history of socialist GDR it remains written in golden letters that German antifascists were among the first activists. In 3 and 1/2 decades of the consolidation and flourishing of our workers' and peasants' state they have proved their exemplary loyalty to the cause and inexhaustible activity in all sections.

It is to the GDR's glory that it has fighters in many leading positions who were active in the den of fascism itself or who were members of the Red Army, the National Free Germany Committee, the French resistance, the popular liberation armies of Yugoslavia and Greece, the partisans of Denmark, Norway, and others.

We would like to express to you, dear comrades, our special thanks for the significant and valuable work which you are undertaking in the communist education of the young generation, in handing on the antifascist militant traditions to the members of our Armed Forces. The lofty ideals of antifascism continue to live in our socialist society. Year in and year out the GDR, forever linked to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, convincingly realizes those great objectives for which Ernst Thaelmann, Rudolf Breitscheid, Harro Schulze-Boysen, brother and sister Scholl, Pastor Schneider, and Claus Graf Schnek von Stauffenberg, gave their lives.

Dear comrades, and friends, the GDR is the most beautiful memorial to our fallen comrades. [applause] It is a strong bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe, and we may assume that this will remain so forever. [applause]

I ask you to please raise your glass with me and drink to the unconquerable ideals of the antifascist resistance fight, to the memory of our comrades killed in the fight against Hitler's fascism, to the well-being of all antifascist resistance fighters, their children and grandchildren and to the 35th anniversary of our socialist German Democratic Republic. [applause] [end recording]

Soviet Armed Forces Celebrate

LD050955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Wuensdorf, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSAFG] celebrated in Wuensdorf on Thursday the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Generals and officers of the staff and administration of the GSAFG affirmed their determination to further deepen the close fraternal alliance between the CPSU and SED, between the people of the USSR and GDR and their Armies.

The function was attended by: SED Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee, and Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, members of the SED Central Committee Ebergard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA].

Also present were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the GSAFG; Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group; and Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the NVA.

In his festive address, Army General Zaytsev called the 35th anniversary of the German workers' and peasant state, the proven comrade and friend of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community, a significant event for mankind in all parts of the world. Under the wise and proven leadership of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker and in alliance with the parties and organizations united in the National Front, the workers of the fraternal country headed toward new successes in developing an advanced socialist society. On this, the members of the GSAFG congratulated their class brothers and comrades-in-arms in the GDR.

He pointed out that German-Soviet friendship is deeply rooted in the workers and soldiers of the GDR. The Soviet soldiers who on GDR territory fulfilled their international duty to protect socialism and peace, constantly felt the concern and support of the party and state leadership of the fraternal country and its mass organizations. "For this I should like to express the sincere thanks of those attending today's function and of all members of the GSAFG," Army General Zaytsev said.

At the start of his address, Egon Krenz recalled the words of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in the GDR's anniversary year: "For everything which we have hitherto achieved, and everything which we shall aim for, the militant bond of the SED and CPSU and the friendship of the GDR and USSR are the unshakable foundation."

In this spirit the first workers and peasant state on German soil has developed successfully over the past 3 and 1/2 decades. "Meanwhile, our friendship under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties is anchored in generations of our people and is today part of the everyday life in our states. This is an incomparable historic achievement of the communists of our countries. The Soviet liberators and the liberated of the GDR have united forever in an indestructible alliance."

"Today, side by side in the socialist military coalition, our Armies defend the achievements of socialism on the frontier of the two world systems, and form an unconquerable wall against all imperialist attempts at questioning the European postwar order," Egon Krenz said.

Honecker Presents Awards

LD051759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- To mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, presented high state awards to meritorious persons and work teams from all sections of society in Berlin today.

At an investiture ceremony, they received the Karl Marx Order, the Grand Star of International Friendship, the titles Outstanding Scientist of the People and Hero of Labor, the clasp of honor to the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit, the Banner of Labor, and the National Prize of the GDR. They were awarded by the chairman of the Council of State at the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Present with Erich Honecker in the Council of State building were: the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Herman Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Hoffmann; Egon Krenz; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; and Harry Tisch; Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of State Heinrich Homann, Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Herbert Weiz, other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, and other personalities.

The highest decoration of the GDR, the Karl Marx Order, was received by the painter and illustrator Arno Mohr, Deputy Ministers of Defense Generals Horst Stechbarth and Fritz Streletz, and President of the Academy of Arts Manfred Weckwerth.

Dr Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski [name as received], state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was decorated with the order of the Grand Star of International Friendship.

The director of the Halle Institute for Solid State Physics and Electron-Microscopy of the Academy of Sciences Professor Dr Heinz Bethge, received the title of honor Outstanding Scientist of the People for his scientific achievements in the development of new methods of electron-microscopy and electron-spectroscopy, especially for boundary and surface investigations; and Professor Dr Walter Markov for his achievements in the research and teaching of Marxist-Leninist historical science.

General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy minister of defense, was awarded the title of honor Hero of Labor.

Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, member of the Council of State and president of the National Council of the National Front, received the clasp of honor for the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold.

Honecker Addresses Ceremony

LD051816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- At the awards ceremony in Berlin today, Erich Honecker said the following to the persons being honored:

I welcome you most cordially to this festive hour on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. It gives me great pleasure, on the occasion of our national day, to honor outstanding workers and cooperative farmers, engineers and technicians, cultural and intellectual workers, meritorious persons, and teams from all spheres of social life for special performances.

The founding of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil was an event of historic significance for the future of our people and of Europe. It secured the achievements of the antifascist-democratic upheaval and created the basic conditions for shaping our socialist society. Since then we have traveled a path of far-reaching changes, along which our people developed its creativity for its own well-being and achieved great things. This was, as we all know, a busy and eventful time, full of the spirit of our century, of the worldwide transition form capitalism to socialism, a time of constant, determined struggle for a secure peace. In the face of these demands, our Republic had to prove itself, and today we can state with full satisfaction that it has proved itself. Linked with the Soviet Union in indestructible friendship and firmly anchored in the community of fraternal socialist countries, the GDR developed steadily and dynamically. Today, it is a stable socialist state with considerable material and intellectual power and enjoys worldwide recognition and high international regard. Under the leadership of the working class and its party, and in the close alliance of all classes and strata, a new Germany, the socialist Germany, was created from the ruins of the Second World War.

It was proved on German soil, too, that the resolution of the question of power, the basic question of every revolution, in favor of the working class is the most important condition for a good future for the entire working people.

Concepts such as work and performance acquire a different content where the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated.

Everything achieved in production, science, culture, and in the most varied spheres now benefits the people and every individual. This provides a strong incentive to do one's best, and often more than one's duty. This has also made it possible to master many difficult things. The joint work provided social security, constant social progress, and the numerous improvements in life which characterize the reality of our Republic and clearly distinguish it from the world of profits and crises.

If one asks for the reasons for the successful development of the GDR over 3 and a 1/2 decades, then there is much that would have to be mentioned. Quite decisive was and is the close trust that unites the party, government, and people. This trust continues to be strengthened and deepened in the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED party congress of the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. It is expressed especially in the great initiative with which the workers have prepared for the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

In this, people are particularly motivated by one realization. They know that the strengthening of socialism is of particular importance in order to preserve peace. It is seriously threatened today. By way of the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the United States -- the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, especially in the FRG -- the international situation has radically sharpened. It is all the more necessary now for resolute actions by all those who do not want to allow humanity to be toppled into the abyss of a nuclear inferno. The strengthening of peace is the most important question of the present.

For as long as the GDR has existed, it has worked alongside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to ensure above all that the present and coming generations are protected from the horrors of new wars -- as a socialist state of workers and farmers, a peace state. Even today its policy is determined by this, since in the last analysis the existence of humanity is at stake. We are making our active contribution so that the fateful course of the arms race is broken, so that agreements are reached on limiting and reducing weapons according to the principle of equality and equal security, and so that we return to detente. It is to this end that we are holding a political dialogue; we are undertaking this action of ours to promote international cooperation. The course of confrontation and the arms buildup -- as conducted by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO -- must be halted. It is necessary to promote reason and a realistic approach to the most urgent questions of world politics.

You all have a large personal share in the positive balance sheet of the GDR in its 35th year. You have, wherever you are active, achieved significant things for the flourishing of our socialist fatherland. We are expressing thanks and high recognition today for all workers and collectives, the men, women, and young people who have distinguished themselves in the competitions in honor of the founding celebrations of our Republic. Thanks and recognition are due to the veterans of labor and the revolutionary struggle, who in decades of commitment full of sacrifices laid the foundation of our Republic and set examples for the youth.

NVA Holds Grand Tattoo

LD052310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The National People's Army (NVA) paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin on Friday with a grand tattoo held to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security, took party in the military and musical ceremony at the memorial on Unter den Linden. Also present were Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the SED Central Committee Eberhard Aurich, first secretary ofthe Central Council of the FDJ, and Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Colonel General Werner Fleissner, Lieutanant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, and Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology.

The ceremony was attended by Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the respresentative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the NVA; other generals and officers of the Soviet Army, and military and defense attaches accredited in the GDR.

Also present at the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR were foreign guests: Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party and head of the DKP delegation; heads of party and government delegations, including Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mario Machungo, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Politburo and minister of planning of Mozambique; and the Soviet Army delegation led by Air Marshal Sergey Rudenko, hero of the Soviet Union.

Many thousands of Berliners and guests in the capital lined the main streets between Marx-Engels Square and the Brandenburg Gate during the evening. An honor battalion of the Friedrich Engels Guards regiment, the central orchestra of the NVA, the staff music corps of the Berlin City Command, and two other music corps marched past. The formation was flanked by torch bearers.

The NVA parade fanfare opened the military ritual which embodies the progressive traditions of German military history, particularly the revolutionary legacy of the working class and its vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist party. The commander, Colonel Lothar Otto, presented the formations to the Berlin City commandant, Lieutenant General Karl Heinz Drews, who congratulated the Army members on the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

In the torchlight the music corps, under music director Lieutenant Colonel Walter Fielder, played songs from the peasants war, the wars of liberation against the Napoleonic rule and the struggle against fascism and imperialist war.

Aurich Opens Torch Parade

DW061903 East Berlin Television Service in German 1758 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Speech by FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich at the rally preceding the FDJ torch parade on East Berlin's Unter den Linden -- live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, on the eve of the GDR's 35th anniversary, we very cordially welcome to the traditional FDJ torch parade the GDR party-state leadership headed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, our friend Comrade Erich Honecker. [cheers, applause]

We cordially welcome the party-government delegations of the socialist countries. Our welcome greetings go to the delegations of the communist and workers parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national revolutionary parties, and national liberation movements. It is with great joy that we welcome veterans of struggle and work, among them veterans of the Great Patriotic War. [applause, cheers]

We greet all our guests with FDJ salute: Friendship! (shouts: Friendship)

The FDJ, the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, the GDR's Sports and Gymnastics Association, and the Society for Sports and Technology [GST], in preparation for the GDR anniversary, have made a contribution full of initiative for the all-round strengthening and reliable protection of our homeland. The results scored under the FDJ peace drive, the Pioneer expedition titled My Homeland GDR, the sports relay race titled GDR-35, and the GST commitment titled GDR-35, we herewith present, on behalf of the youth and sportsmen, on behalf of the Young Pioneer and Thaelmann Pioneer Organizations, to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause, cheers, shouts: GDR, our fatherland]

The FDJ's pledge on the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary: Here, at a historic site, on this anniversary of the founding of our Republic, the youth pledges loyalty forever to the worker-peasant state, because it wants to bring about peace and a better life. After 3 and 1/2 decades, it is more evident than ever that peace and human dignity have their home for the first time on German soil in this Republic. Here is where the struggle of the best sons and daughters of our people, the fighters against fascism and war, the activists of the difficult beginning, is finding its completion.

It is here where the working people, led by the SED, are forging their own happiness. It is here where the youth is given trust and responsibility, and nobody is afraid of the future; it is here where socialism is at home for good. [applause]

In the light of our torches, we pledge before our party of the workers class, its Central Committee, and its general secretary: This state is our state. Our love, our loyalty, and our deeds belongs to our socialist fatherland; the GDR. [cheers, applause] Everything allies us with our future, socialism, nothing with the imperialist system. We stand up for our indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We will never forget the heroic and sacrificial struggle of the Soviet people which brought freedom and peace to our people.

Proletarian internationalism, friendship among peoples, and anti-imperialist solidarity are a cause of our hearts and deeds. We stand up for the preservation of peace and social progress in the world. Nowhere do we give their enemy, imperialism, any opportunity. We will create peace against NATO weapons. [applause]

We stand up for the further implementation of the revolutionary ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, for the fulfillment of the SED's program. As the young Thaelmann guard we want to give our best for the weal of the people and for the safeguarding of peace. Everything for the all-round strengthening and the reliable protection of our GDR: This is what we pledge! [applause, shouts: peace, friendship, solidarity]

Leaders Receive Greetings

LD071219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR party and state leadership has receive numerous congratulations from all parts of the world to mark GDR national day. The leading representatives of the befriended socialist states combined their congratulatiors and fraternal greetings for 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with best wishes for further successes in the shaping of developed socialist society.

In particular they praised the decades of commitment by the first socialist state on German soil to the struggle for peace, and the GDR's active contribution to the joint efforts of the socialist countries to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The conviction was expressed that the relations of close friendship and the comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal parties and states will further strengthen.

The heads of state of numerous other countries and leading public figures of international organizations also congratulated Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Leaders of communist and workers parties of nonsocialist countries and national liberation movements also conveyed congratulations.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received congratulations from his colleagues in the fraternal socialist countries, combined with best wishes for new succeses by the GDR in socialist construction. The government chiefs of numerous other states also congratulated him. The presidents of the parliaments of the fraternal socialist countries and the parliamentary presidents of other states conveyed their congratulations to Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber.

Anniversary Art Exhibit Opens

AU041514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin -- The exhibition "Everyday Life and Epoch -- Works of Fine Art Over 35 Years" was opened in the Altes Museum at the Berlin Lustgarten on Tuesday. With about 350 paintings, prints, sculptures, posters, and photographs by over 200 artists, the representative exhibition gives an overview of the active contribution which GDR fine arts have made to developing the socialist society in the past decades. Cordially welcomed at the opening of the exhibition were Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council; and SED Central Committee Politburo members Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, and Harry Tisch.

Also present were Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel and Gerhard Weiss; other members of the SED Central Committee, among them Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister for culture; and Ursula Ragwitz, ehad of the Culture Department of the Central Committee.

At the end of his tour Erich Honecker signed the visitors book: "The exhibition 'Everyday Life and Epoch' is an outstanding event in the social and intellectual-cultural life of our country on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. It is a convincing expression of the creative vigor of socialist-realistic art and reflects the work of several generations of artists. I hope that this exhibition, with its artistic works, will become an impressive experience for many working people of our country."

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY DAY

Gromyko Delegation Welcomed

LD051742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The USSR party and government delegation arrived in Berlin Friday afternoon to take part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR. It is led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The delegation was cordially welcomed on its arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, and Gerhard Schuerer; by Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; by Professor Manfred Gerlach, Professor Heinrich Homann, and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Dr Hans Reichelt and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and by Paul Verner, member of the State Council.

The USSR party and government delegation includes Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, Central Committee member and deputy minister of defense; Anatoliy Logunov, candidate member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Academy of Sciences and rector of the Lomonosov University; Nina Pereverseva, Central Committee member and brigade member at a combine harvester complex; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Central Committee member and USSR ambassador in the GDR.

Many working people who came to the flag-decorated airport, gave their message of welcome to the guests by cheering and clapping.

Socialist Delegations Arrive

LD061109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- More party and state delegations from socialist countries arrived in Berlin today to take part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR. They were warmly welcomed by members of the party and state leadership at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Many working people, who made their way to the flag-bedecked airport, gave a friendly greeting to the guests.

The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and minister of mechanical engineering and electronics [as received], includes: Nikolay Zhishev, member of the BCP Central Committee and State Council and first secretary of the Burgas Area Executive Committee, and Vulcho Naydenov, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador to the GDR.

The party and government delegation of the DPRK led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, includes: Lieutenant General Yi Pyong-uk, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of the Armed Forces; and the DPRK Ambassador to the GDR Pak Hyon-po.

The party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], led by Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, includes: Uthany Mablet, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of geology and mining industry, and Tsendiyn Namsray, member of the Central Committee and ambassador to the GDR.

The party and government delegation of the PPR led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee and member of the State Council, includes: Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Mitak, member of the Central Committee; Lieutenant General Wladyslaw Polanski, commander of the military academy; and Maciej Wirowski, ambassador to the GDR.

The party and government delegation of the SR of Romania, led by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, includes: Colonel General Ion Hortopan, member of the Central Committee and deputy defense minister; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Gheorghe Caranfil, member of the Central Committee and ambassador to the GDR.

Party and government delegation of the CSSR, led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, includes: Svatopluk Potac, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the government, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the International Policy Department of the Central Committee; and Pavel Sadovski, CSSR ambassador in the GDR.

The party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the MSZMP Central Committee, includes: Laszlo Medve, state secretary of the Ministry of Health, and Bela Szalai, ambassador to the GDR.

Also arriving in Berlin on the same day:

the delegation of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) led by 'Ali Khavari;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Enrique Rodriguez, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Central Committee;

the delegation of the South African Communist Party, led by its general secretary, Moses Mabidha;

the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mahmud al-Zu'bir, member of the Regional Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and speaker of the Syrian People's Council, including Minister of Health Ghasub al-Rifa'i;

Jan Debrouwere, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Kevin Halpin, member of the Political Committee, including Frank Chalmers, member of the Executive Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile, led by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee, including Hugo Fazio, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee;

The party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Dr Hasan Ahamad al-Sallami, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and education minister; including the departmental head in the Education Ministry, 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim;

the party and government delegation of the Republic of Burundi, led by the Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Party of Unity for National Progress and president of the National Assembly, including Deorgratias Bayaga, member of the Central Committee;

the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile, led by Secretary General Clodomiro Almeyda, including Hernan del Canto, secretary for international relations;

the delegation of the PCI led by Gian Carlo Pajetta, Directorate and Secretariat of the Central Committee; it includes Anselmo Gouthier, member of the Central Committee;

Octavio Pajo, member of the Political Commission and Permanent Political Secretariat, and secretary of the Central Committee of the PCP; and

the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Leonor Bornao, member of the Central Committee, including Miguel Moran, member of the Central Committee.

On their arrival in the capital, the guests were cordially welcomed by the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; Herbert Haeber, Central Committee secretary; Guenther Kleiber; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Egon Krenz, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the State Council; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the State Council; Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Schabowski; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Harry Tisch, member of the State Council; Inge Lange, Central Committee secretary; Margarete Mueller, member of the State Council; and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They were also received by Deputy chairmen of the State Council Professor Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt; Central Committee members Ernst Diehl; Manfred Feist; Horst Heintze; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member Council of Ministers; Wolfgang Junker, member of the Council of Ministers; and Guenter Sieber.

Haeber Welcomes DKP Delegation

LD051913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the DKP, led by its chairman, Herbert Mies, arrived in Berlin today to take part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

The delegation includes Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Executive Committee; and Ingrid Satory, member of the party Executive Committee. On their arrival in the capital, the guests were cordially welcomed by member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Herbert Haeber.

Delegations Welcomed

LD061131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2131 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Summary] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- More delegations have arrived for the GDR's 35th anniversary celebrations, including those of the Communist Party of Austria, led by Chairman Franz Muhri, the Afghan delegation, and the Indian delegation.

Others were the party and state delegations of Socialist Ethiopia, led by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It includes Dr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department, and Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport.

The party and government delegation of Zambia is led by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). It includes Axon Jasper Soko, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Committee Economy and Finances Department; Franklin Habukome Malawo, deputy secretary for administration in the UNIP Secretariat; and Fine Mushaukwa Liboma, Zambian ambassador to the GDR.

The party and government delegation from Tanzania is led by Ali Mzee Ali, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party of the Revolution (Tanzania). It includes Lieutenant Colonel Ferdinand Saudari Swai, member of the Central Committee and political commissar of the Armed Forces.

The delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party is led by Boe Thio, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and includes Central Committee member Eveline Eshuis.

The French Communist Party delegation is led by Central Committee member Etienne Fajon, and includes Renee Pamart, section head in the International Relations Department.

The party and government delegation from the Republic of Cuba, led by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, and vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, includes: Jorge Bolanos, vice minister of foreign affairs; Julio Garcia Oliveras, Cuban ambassador to the GDR; and Oscar Martinez, on the political staff of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

Also arriving were: the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Ambroise Gambouele, minister of trade and consumption; it includes Andre Ekou, department head in the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor;

the party and government delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by the secretary of the General People's Congress, Muhammad Mahmxer.

SEW, Nicaraguan Delegations Met

LD061505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- The following delegations arrived in Berlin today to take part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the GDR:

The delegation of the SEW is led by Deputy Chairman Inge Kopp. Uwe Doering and Hans Mahle, members of the Executive Bureau, are members of the delegation.

The party and government delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], led by Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the FSLN Directorate and deputy minister of internal affairs. The delegation comprises Socorro Galan, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Society for Friendship with Socialist Countries, and Arnulfo Urrutia, deputy head of the FSLN International Department.

The guests were cordially welcomed on arrival by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee, and Helga Labs, member of the SED Central Committee.

Finnish CP Delegation Arrives

LD051310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Finland led by its chairman, Arvo Aalto, arrived today to participate in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Anneli Hoikka, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Women's Commission, and Irina Lindeberg, staff member of the Central Committee International Relations Department, are members of the delegation.

On their arrival in the GDR capital the guests were cordially welcomed by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Receives Visitors

LD070859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- Following a festive function in the Palace of the Republic today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, held a friendly meeting with the leaders of foreign delegations who are in the GDR for its national day celebrations. The members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the State Council, president of the National Council of the National Front, and other personalities took part in the meeting.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure in the GDR celebrating the 35th anniversary of its foundation in the presence of so many comrades-in-arms and friends from throughout the world. He accepted with thanks the greetings and congratulations of foreign representatives and asked them to return these greetings to their parties and movements, heads of state and government, and to their peoples. Erich Honecker assured them that the GDR would continue to make its active contribution to strengthening socialism, solving problems confronting mankind, and preserving and strengthening peace.

In the course of the cordial gathering, the birth, development and growth of the GDR and its achieved successes under the leadership of the SED were praised. The guests expressed recognition for the dynamic socioeconomic developments for the benefit of the people, and for the consistent peace policy of the GDR, as confirmed once again in so impressive a way in Erich Honecker's significant speech.

In the conversations it was noted that the GDR has proved itself, in the heart of Europe, as a bastion of socialism and peace, as a homeland of international solidarity. The foreign guests stressed that the GDR had gained great esteem through its policy of constructive dialogue. The GDR, in diverse ways, is making its contribution to the all-important task of preventing a nuclear inferno.

GROMYKO ACTIVITIES BEFORE ANNIVERSARY DAY

Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD061218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) — This morning in Berlin, the GDR party-state leadership paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism and to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle for liberation by laying wreaths in connection with the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the revolutionary vanguard of peace and socialism.

The tributes began at the memorial to socialists in Friedrichsfelde. Leading the delegation were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the party-state leadership. A guard of honor of the Feliks Dzierzynski Guard Regiment was drawn up in the circular area decorated with flags and bearing memorial plaques for Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, and other steadfast fighters of the revolutionary German workers movement.

Deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers and other prominent figures of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front paid tribute along with members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Members of the guard regiment laid the wreaths of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and of the National Council of the National Front. Erich Honecker and other personalities stood for a minute's silence before the red memorial bearing the inscription "The Dead Remind Us."

Next were workers from Berlin enterprises, institutions, and other establishments bearing wreaths and flowers.

At the memorial to fallen Soviet heroes in Treptow, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and other members of the party-state leadership paid tribute to the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the liberation from fascism. Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, members of the USSR party-government delegation, as well as Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, marched together with GDR dignitaries to the crypt.

Afterwards, members of the party-state leadership paid tribute at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German patriots who fell in the struggle against fascism. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by members of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and member of the Polish State Council.

Together with the heads of foreign delegations and members of the diplomatic corps, members of the party-state leadership paid tribute at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin to the victims of fascism and militarism.

Honecker Presents Award

LD061135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning presented Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, the Order of Karl Marx. The highest GDR decoration was bestowed on Andrey Gromyko in July of this year on his 75th birthday.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other leading figures took part in the presentation ceremony at the seat of the Council of State in Berlin. In a speech, Erich Honecker paid tribute to Andrey Gromyko's tireless work to preserve peace, the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, and the unbreakable fraternal alliance of the GDR and the USSR.

Honecker Speech at Ceremony

AU091259 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, it is a great pleasure for me to present the Order of Karl Marx, which was conferred on the occasion of your 75th birthday at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium. With this highest award, we honor you as an outstanding functionary and statesman of international stature.

The teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin guide your actions. Your whole life, dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich, attests to the fact that with the stengthening of socialism, increasing prerequisites are being established so that mankind may be freed from the scourge of imperialist wars.

Four decades ago, when the battles of the Great Patriotic War still raged, you worked on behalf of the Soviet Government to establish a reliable system of collective security. Since then, you have submitted important peace initiatives at various levels, particularly before the world forum of the United Nations, which lend expression to the vital interests of all peace-loving people.

This was also the case a few days ago at the UN General Assembly in New York. As the representative of the Soviet state, you presented additional proposals to improve the international situation on arms control and disarmament. These proposals meet with the full approval of the GDR.

The threat of war has increased through the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, in particular, in the FRG. They who subscribe to revanchism and want to eliminate the existing realities in Europe are being encouraged.

Therefore, it is all the more important to strengthen the struggle for peace and to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear inferno. Standing side by side with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR is making its constructive contribution so that disarmament can be achieved in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security and a return to the path of relaxation.

You, Dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich, in the collective party leadership of the CPSU, decisively assist in the formulation of the Soviet peace policy and are decisively involved in its implementation. For this you merit the gratitude of the communists and all working people of the GDR. Your tireless activity aimed at further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community deserves the highest recognition.

At the same time, we are paying tribute to your exceptional personal contribution to the comprehensive development and deepening of the fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR. Your great contribution to the struggle for the total international recognition of the GDR is unforgettable. In the day-to-day cooperation, you are our friend and comrade-in-arms.

I would like to once again express our thanks for the fact that, at the decision of the Soviet party-state leadership, a delegation under your leadership is participating in the celebrations in connection with the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Thirty-five years of the GDR -- they represent three and a half decades of the closest alliance with Lenin's party and country. Without the tested community of struggle between the SED and the CPSU, without the socialist defense coalition, without our friendly mutually beneficial cooperation, the successful development of our republic would be unthinkable. And we shall continue to consolidate and deepen our fraternal alliance in the future as well.

Dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, I cordially congratulate you on being awarded the Order of Karl Marx. In your highly responsive activity I wish you new great successes, the best of health, and creative strength.

Long-Term Agreement Signed

LD061328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- A long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production in the period up to the year 2000 was agreed upon in Berlin today. It was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of science, technology, and production in the period up to the year 2000 marks the beginning of a new stage of comprehensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the intertwining of the national economies of the two countries in line with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and in line with the aggreements reached between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko in June 1984.

In accordance with the resolutions of the CEMA economic summit meeting, the long-term program lays down far-reaching agreements for the deepening of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up to the year 2000.

Implementation of the far-reaching measures of cooperation agreed upon in the long-term program between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 will contribute to making the fratenral alliance between the GDR and the USSR even closer.

Leading figures of the two states, who took part in the ceremony at which Andrey Gromyko was decorated, were present at the signing ceremony.

Further on Cooperation Accord

LD070313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 October (ADN) -- The GDR and the USSR will direct their joint efforts toward the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress. They will make comprehensive use of the results of this to intensify their economies on the basis of a rapid increase in labor productivity, savings in all types of resources, the broad application of secondary raw materials, the development of technical solutions and equipment for the reconstruction and modernization of the existing production capacities, and for significantly increasing the technical level and quality of products. This is stated in the Program of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production to the Year 2,000 adopted by the two countries in Berlin today.

The agreement is intended to improve the structure of the economies of the two countries and expand the division of labor and specialization and cooperation in the manufacturing industry, particularly in engineering. Both sides will deepen cooperation in the reconstruction and modernization of factories and continue the integrated standardization and unification of production, the program states.

In the metal processing industry, cooperation in the development and production of new products of world standard, in the fullest processing of raw materials and materials, and in the integrated mechanization and automation of production is to be further developed.

The GDR and the USSR will develop and deepen cooperation in the creation and production of microelectronic products, expand their fields of application, and cooperate in the development of the newest basic technologies in the creation and production of electronic components and microprocessors and in the equipment and materials required for their manufacture.

For a continuation of the supplies of the most important raw materials and fuels from the USSR, the GDR will take the necessary measures in the field of investment
ment and the reconstruction and modernization of its industry to guarantee the production and supplies of the products needed in the Soviet Union, and especially to increase supplies of high-value industrial consumer goods, certain materials and chemical products, modern highly-productive machinery, and equipment of world standards, and will continue its participation in the oil and natural gas industry and other branches of the extraction industry, the program continues.

In the energy conservation sector, long-term cooperation will be particularly directed toward the improvement of processes for the production of heat and electricity, the rational use of solid, liquid, and gaseous sources of energy, the increased use of nuclear energy, and the development of modern future-orientated processes and highly-productive equipment for the comprehensive reduction of unit fuel and energy consumption in the GDR and the USSR.

In the field of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is directed toward the rapid introduction of modern technological processes to improve the structure of steel production as well as to increase the production of quality steel and alloys. It is also directed toward the production of new steels and alloy types, the development of powder metallurgy, the expansion of the assortment of rolled steel, the further development of the thermal treatment processes, and the comprehensive development of new technological processes in metallurgical refinement.

Cooperation in the chemical industry is directed toward the more intense processing of raw materials, toward nonwasteful material technologies; and toward new processes in the production and processing of raw materials as well as the expanded production of modern chemical plants, it is noted further in the program. Special attention is paid to the development and production of chemical products such as modern plastics and fibres.

The GDR and the USSR will further deepen their cooperation in the production of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods and, to this end, will take measures for the development of the material and equipment basis of agriculture and the food industry as well as their supporting sectors; for the development and introduction of new processes in the production of agricultural products; and for the perfection of their further processing, transport, and storage.

To improve the meeting of demand in industrial consumer goods, the GDR and the USSR will jointly modernize enterprises in the relevant industrial branches, strengthen the raw materials basis of production of consumer goods, and increase the exchange of high-quality products.

The GDR and the USSR will jointly solve economically important tasks in the field of post and telecommunications, transportation and construction, geology, environmental protection, and in other fields, the program explains. In addition, reciprocal trade is to be steadily developed.

Trade is to be increased in growing measure through the reciprocal supply of products that determine scientific-technological progress and embody a high degree of processing of the raw materials and the materials used. In the first instance, the percentage of trade in products from micro-electronics, robot and automatization technology, data and information processing, modern materials, and chemical products as well as high-quality consumer goods is to be increased.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet reportage on the celebrations of the GDR's 35th anniversary see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Leaders, Guests Observe Parade

LD070952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- On Sunday morning a parade by the National People's Army [NVA] in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR began in Berlin's Karl-Marx-Allee. On the GDR's national day, members of all branches of the Armed Forces of the workers' and peasants' state are demonstrating their high fighting power and combat readiness for the reliable protection of socialist achievements and peace.

With cheers and tumultuous applause Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and other members of the party and state leadership and foreign guests were welcomed at the VIP rostrum. Thousands of Berlin citizens bearing banners expressing their alliance with the soldiers gathered on both sides of the parade route between Strausbergerplatz and Alexanderplatz.

The military ceremony began on the tenth chime from the Rotes Rathaus [Red Towhall] Clock. Following the report by the commander ofthe parade, Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann inspected the troops and congratulated the soldiers, NCOs, and officers on the anniversary of the republic. The NVA and the defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact were cheered by the thick lines of working people as formations of all branches of the armed forces of the NVA, as well as the GDR Border Troops started the parade.

A warm welcome was given to the foreign guests present for the republic's anniversary, among them Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the Council of Minister and USSR foreign minister.

The parade was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee. Among those present were Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council, deputy chairmen of the Council of State, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and Council of State, and other public figures of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front and general and officers of the Armed Forces.

Also present were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces, and Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the NVA. The parade was also attended by the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR and military and defense attaches. Among the guest on the rostrum were participants in the Great Patriotic War led by Sergey Rudenko, marshal of the Air Force.

The parade by the motorized troops was preceded by fighter and transport helicopters flying above Karl-Marx-Allee. Paratroopers in ariborn vehicles followed motorized infantry units on vehicles suited to cross-country work. They were greeted by the slogan on the rostrum "May the brotherhood-in-arms of the armies of the socialist fraternal countries live on and gain strength." The Berlin citizens and their guests applauded the projectile launchers and artillery systems. The most up-to-date armored personnel carriers, T-72 battle tanks, motorized 122mm howitzers and 152mm howitzers rolled past.

Following the troop aerial defense of the ground forces, antiaircraft missile complexes of the NVA demonstrated the high combat value of the branches of the Armed Forces in the duty system of the Warsaw Pact states Air Defense. They were joined by a formation of a coastal missile regiment of the People's Navy. Ground forces operative-tactical missiles ended the march-past of the motorized troops on parade.

Immediately after the 1-hour ceremony, soldiers, NCOs and officers who participated in the parade had cordial meetings with youngsters and workers in Berlin boroughs. In Alexander Square, NVA members were presented with flowers and mementos by Thaelmann Pioneers and FDJ members.

Anniversary Celebration Ends

LD072011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The events of the 35th anniversary of the GDR were concluded this evening with a festive reception in the Palace of the Republic in Marx-Engels Square. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited 4,000 outstanding workers and personages from GDR social life to this event. ALso present were guests visiting Berlin for national day, as well as the diplomatic corps.

Honecker Toast at Reception

AU091258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 7

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a reception given by him on national day for meritorious citizens and foreign guests in the Berlin Palace of the Republic on 7 October]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, dear guests: I cordially welcome you on this festive reception on our national day.

On the 35th anniversary of the GDR our nation can look back on the path which it has covered with the good feeling of having fulfilled a labor whose results have made all the effort worthwhile. The first German workers' and peasants' state has progressed far. Fraternally tied to the Soviet Union and the other states in our community, it has actively contributed to strengthening socialism and preserving peace. Thus, the most important service is being rendered for the well-being of the people.

Looking at it today, the importance of the foundation of the GDR as a turning point in the history of the German people and Europe becomes all the more clear. The brighter future for which the people had hoped amid the ruins of World War II has taken on a real shape. Socialism, humanism and democracy, the striving for peace, international understanding, and international cooperation have found a reliable home where once the powers of reaction ruled. The GDR is a state where human rights exist, especially the right to work and social security, without which every concept of freedom loses its meaning.

The people rightly see in our Republic their socialist fatherland. This was also shown by the great initiative with which the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and all working people prepared for this anniversary year.

Yesterday evening we saw the torchlight procession of the FDJ. This was a moving demonstration of the connection between youth and the GDR . All this, the firm trust of the people in the policies of the party and government, strengthens our conviction, in spite of many a dark cloud on the international horizon, to master the tasks which we have set ourselves in the further development of the advanced socialist society.

For this, above all, we need peace. The world needs peace; it must not be transformed by the hell of a nuclear war. If ever politicians have held a special responsibility of the present for the future generation, it is now, when such a totally destructive catastrophe must be prevented.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR will leave nothing undone and will undertake ever imaginable effort to guarantee that peace is secured. In this we are of one mind with all those who, like us, honestly strive for peace and allow reason, realism, and good will to prevail.

War must never again be initiated from German soil. This was the creed of our state at the hour when it came into existence, and it is all the more so today when the stationing of new nuclear first-strike weapons of the United States on the territory of the FRG and other NATO states gives rise to the most serious danger to peace since World-War II.

Let everyone who cares about the interests of mankind take action to stop the arms race, to limit and reduce armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. An arms race and confrontation only spell disaster for nations; detente and cooperation in peaceful coexistence are beneficial to them.

To you, honored foreign guests, dear friends and comrades, we express our cordial gratitude that you have given our country the nonor of your participation in the festivities for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. During your stay here you were able to see for yourselves the depth to which the will for peace pervades our nation and influences the actions of the people. You were able to experience the reality of socialism on German soil, whose development is linked with far-reaching plans for the future.

The GDR continues to follow its good path, proven over 3 and 1/2 decades, with a firm step, fraternally at the side of the Soviet Union, firmly anchored in the socialist community and possessing many friends throughout the world.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to

-- the 35th anniversary of the GDR,

-- the peace and the happiness of all peoples.

LEADERS CONTINUE TALKS AFTER ANNIVERSARY DAY

Honecker, Gromyko Meet 8 Oct

LD080901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met in Berlin today with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign minister.

The friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building was attended by the Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen and Egon Krenz, and on the Soviet side by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other public figures of the two parties and states.

Gromyko Presents Order to Stoph

LD081420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 8 Oct (ADN) -- At a festive ceremony today at the USSR Embassy in Berlin, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was awarded the Order of Lenin. The highest award of the USSR was presented by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the USSR. It was conferred on Willi Stoph on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Andrey Gromyko said in his address: "As a proven, leading representative of the GDR, who has been occupying extremely responsible posts in the party and state for over 30 years, Comrade Stoph enjoys high regard in the Soviet Union." As a steadfast communist and consistent internationalist, as a friend of the land of Lenin, he devoted all his strength, knowledge, and experience to the great common cause, the cause of socialism and peace. Andrey Gromyko warmly congratulated Willi Stoph on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Konstantin Chernenko personally.

Willi Stoph thanked him in moving terms. "Naturally I primarily regard this high honor as a tribute to the efforts of the SED and our socialist state for peace and socialism and for the continual deepening of the steadfast fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR," he said. The founding and development of the GDR is part of the revolutionary world process introduced with the Great Socialist October Revolution of 1917 and was continued with the historic victory of the Soviet people over Hitler fascism over 40 years ago, Stoph said.

Stoph said from the first day of its existence, the GDR has been a firm member of the socialist community of states. It was, is, and will be as strong as its alliance with the Soviet socialist power and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The event in the Soviet Embassy Cupola Hall was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, as well as Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Secretary of State Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Representing the USSR were Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, deputy minister of defense, Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov and other members of the USSR party and government delegation who attended the celebrations for marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR, as well as Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Directorate.

Honecker, Gromyko Hold Talks

LD081646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- A meeting took place in Berlin today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, leader of the Soviet party-government delegation to the celebrations of the GDR's 35th founding anniversary.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Konstantin Chernenko personally, Andrey Gromyko conveyed to Erich Honecker and, through him, to all communists and workers of the GDR, greetings on the significant anniversary and wishes for new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society on German soil.

Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the greetings and conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to Konstantin Chernenko and other leading representatives of the Soviet Union and to all Soviet people. He congratulated the Soviet people on 7 October, USSR Constitution Day.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko expressed satisfaction with the dynamic and fruitful development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED, between the USSR and the GDR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Cooperation between the two countries in all areas of social life is taking on greater and greater dimensions from year to year. It plays a significant role in realizing the plans for communist and socialist construction in the USSR and GDR and in the solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. A new great step toward pooling the material resources and scientific technological potentials of the two countries is the signing of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology and production in the period up to the year 2000.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the close cooperation between the USSR and the GDR will be expanded and perfected in accordance with the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, as well as in the spirit of the agreements reached during the meeting between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow this June.

In an exchange of opinions on international matters, it was established that in view of the sharpening of the situation and growth of the danger of war in the world, brought about by the actions of the United States and some of its NATO allies, the resolve of the fraternal socialist states and the effective coordination of their approach in the international arena are gaining particular significance. The attempts by imperialist circles to put pressure on the socialist community and to gain military superiority are without prospects. The socialist countries have everything at their disposal to protect their vital interests and to defend the right of their peoples to determine their own fate.

Andrey Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on his meeting with U.S. President Reagan as well as with other foreign statesmen during his stay in the United States for the UN General Assembly session. Erich Honecker said the GDR fully agrees with the positions of the Soviet Union put forward at these meetings. The GDR also unreservedly supports the new Soviet proposals presented at the 39th UN General Assembly session "on the use of space exclusively for peaceful means, for the benefit of mankind" and "on the inadmissibility of a policy of state terrorism and all actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical order in other sovereign states." Their implementation will unquestionably make an important contribution to the strengthening of international security, to stemming the arms race, and to improving the international political climate in the world.

It was emphasized that the line of the present government in Bonn to turn the territory of the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons and the activization of revanchist forces in that country makes the situation in Europe more complicated and burdens relations between the socialist countries and the FRG.

The USSR and the GDR will continue to decisively reject the machinations of the opponents of European security as well as all efforts to question territorial and political realities. Respect for these realities is an indispensable prerequisite for the maintenance of peaceful and constructive relations between the states on the continent.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the USSR and the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, have done and will do everything within their power to reduce the danger of war, to lessen international tension, and to return international relations to normal paths. They reaffirmed their readiness to hold an honest and serious dialogue with all forces truly interested in improving the international situation.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and affirmed the full agreement of views between the two sides on all questions discussed.

Gromyko Concludes Visit

LD081510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 8 Oct (ADN) -- The USSR party-government delegation that attended the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR left for home today.

The head of the delegation, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and the other members of the delegation were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, and Gerhard Schuerer.

They were also seen off by Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Prof Manfred Gerlach, Prof Heinrich Homann, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, Dr Hans Reichelt, and by Paul Verner, member of the State Council.

Also present were USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Directorate. On their way to the runway, many working people greeted the guests with warm applause and cheers.

Stoph Receives PRK Premier

LD081725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 8 Oct (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], Chan Si, who began his official visit to the GDR on Monday, was cordially welcomed this afternoon by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Chan Si had attended the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR at the head of his country's delegation.

A military ceremony took place outside the Council of Ministers building to welcome the Kampuchean politician.

The same day, the Kampuchean guest paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at the memorial in Unter den Linden and in Treptow to the Soviet soldiers killed in the fight against fascism.

This afternoon, Willi Stoph met Chan Si for an initial exchange of views. After that, the official talks on bilateral and international issues began between Willi Stoph and Chan Si and between other public figures of the two states.

Stoph, Chan Si Conduct Talks

LD082028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, [PRK], spoke in Berlin today in favor of the further deepening of bilateral relations. In extensive exchange of views of bilateral and international questions, they noted that the treaty of freindship and cooperation between the two countries was a basis for the further shaping of relations and was being purposefully implemented. The imminent founding of the committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation also served this goal.

Willi Stoph spoke about the performances of the working people in the 35th year of the GDR and pointed to the high stability and dynamism of the country's development. Chan Si reported on the significant successes of the PRK in developing the country in the 5 years since the smashing of the Pol Pot regime.

Willi Stoph and Chan Si were in agreement in noting that the main course of the foreign policy of the GDR and the PRK consists in assisting in the strengthening of the socialist community of states and its unity and cohesion. They expressed their profound concern over the growing threat to peace in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world by the United States, the most reactionary NATO circles, and other aggressive forces.

It was stressed that now more than ever, all measures must be taken to maintain the military balance in the world, reverse the dangerous developments, and secure a peaceful future for mankind. The importance and topicality of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states was also stressed.

Stoph Hosts Dinner

LD082303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2205 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner this evening in Berlin in honor of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Chan Si. Guests at the festive meeting were Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members of the Council of Ministers and other personalities of public life in the GDR, including Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Participants in the official talks also attended the dinner.

In their toasts, Willi Stoph and Chan Si praised the relations of close friendship and solidarity developing between the two parties, states, and peoples. They expressed the certainty that the talks will contribute to the further deepening and expanding of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries to their mutual advantage.

Both statesmen underlined the need to strengthen peace. In this connection, they mentioned the significance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

Baltic Naval Commanders Meet

LD081803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1001 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- The traditional cooperation of the socialist Baltic fleets is making an important contribution to the unceasing strengthening of the socialist defense alliance, which will celebrate 30 years of existence in 1985, and to reliably protecting peace. This was underlined by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a talk today with Commander of the USSR Baltic Fleet Admiral Ivan Kapitanets and Commander of the Polish Navy Admiral Ludwig Janczyszyn.

The guests, who led naval units at the celebrations of the GDR's anniversary together with their brothers-in-arms in the People's Navy, said they were impressed by the many friendly meetings with the working people and sailors of Rostock Bezirk.

The naval units ended their official visit to the GDR today and set sail for their home ports.

Hoffmann Receives Kurkotkin

LD081804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- The members of the National People's Army (NVA) will spare no effort to always honorably fulfill their internationalist class duty at the side of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies for the protection of socialism and peace. This was stated by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, on Monday in Berlin.

During a meeting with Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Rear Services of the Soviet Armed Forces, Hoffmann said that the close fraternal alliance with the USSR will continue to be a decisive prerequisite for the consistent continuation of the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the protection of peace.

The same day, Army General Hoffmann received a delegation of marshals and generals of the Soviet Army headed by Air Marshal Sergey Rudenko, hero of the Soviet Union, which, like Semen Kurkotkin, attended the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Honecker Receives Manescu

AU071835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 7/10/1984 -- Most cordial congratulations and a warm message of friendship accompanied by best wishes of personal happiness were conveyed on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on the 35th foundation anniversary of his country, as well as wishes of success for the people of the German Democratic Republic in building the developed socialist society, of ever greater achievements in all fields of activity, of prosperity and peace.

On thanking, Erich Honecker requested that a cordial friendly message and best wishes of good health and happiness of further success in his remarkable activity at head of the party and the state be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as ishes for the friendly Romanian people to score further achievements in the socioeconomic development of its country.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by Erich Honecker of Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian party and state delegation to the festivities occasioned by the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker recalled with pleasure his meeting and talks with the Romanian party and state leader, and expressed his belief that they would contribute to raising on to a higher state the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, to mutual interest, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace all over the world.

Felfe Meets With Manescu

AU081928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 8/10/1984 -- Berlin hosted talks on the deepening and amplification of the cooperation and specialization in production as well as of the technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the GDR over the 1985-1986 period and further, until the year 2000, the talks proceeded in the spirit of the recent talks held in Bucharest between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, head of the Romanian party and state delegation that participated in the events occasioned by the celebration of 35 years since the foundation of the GDR, conducted talks with Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the SED, member of the Council of State of the GDR, as well as with members of the party and state leadership that are responsible for the activity carried out by certain economic ministries and for planning. Talks covered the stage attained by the relations between Romania and the GDR. The sides looked particularly into the possibilities existing for their further development on multiple planes. The sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of these relations and the mutual wish to deepen and expand them further in the future, to the benefit of the two peoples and of their economic and social progress.

Warsaw Officials Hold Meetings

LD090421 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Guests from Poland who are visiting Berlin on the occasion of the festivities marking the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR have been cordially received at the anniversary ceremonies. Many meetings took place. They afforded an opportunity to discuss cooperation between party organizations and municipal authorities. Marian Wozniak, chairman of the delegation of the Warsaw party committee, held talks with Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin District SED Directorate, and Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw, with Erhard Krack, mayor of the Berlin city government. The delegation from Warsaw also met delegations from European socialist capitals.

Sindermann Meets Syrian

LD081951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- There is no more urgent task today than to prevent humanity from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated in a talk on Monday in Berlin between Horst Sindermann, SED Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Mahmud al-Zu'bi, Syrian People's Council President and member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command.

Both sides affirmed their resolve to oppose the course of confrontation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and its allies. In this connection, they spoke in favor of dismantling the NATO nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe, as well as for a just, comprehensive, and enduring solution to the Middle East conflict.

Horst Sindermann and Mahmud al-Zu'bi informed each other of the activities of the supreme popular representations of their two countries. Both politicians considered the possibilities of a further exchange of experience and coordinated appearances before international parliamentary bodies.

LEADERS ATTEND GDR NATIONAL DAY EVENTS

Ambassador Gives Reception

LD051254 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- Ambassador Karl-Heinz Lugenheim gave a reception on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, at the embassy in Budapest Thursday. Present were Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee -- members of the HSWP Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Minister of Home Affairs Istvan Horvath, Home Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar, Communication Minister Lajos Urban, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Foreign Affairs State Secretary Janos Nagy, and several other leading representatives of Hungary's political, social, economic and cultural life. Several heads and attaches of foreign representations in Budapest also attended.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 5 October adds:

"On the occasion of the GDR's national day, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR ambassador in Budapest, laid a wreath at the Soviet Heroes Monument in Liberty Square."]

Delegation Returns From GDR

LD081346 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, which attended festivities held on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, returned from Berlin late Sunday evening. The delegation included Laszlo Medve, secretary of state for health, and Bela Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR.

Ferenc Havasi held talks with Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Committee of the German Socialisty Unity Party and secretary of the Central Committee. In the course of the cordial, friendly meeting the parties discussed interparty relations and current issues of the furtherance of Hungarian-GDR economic cooperation.

The party and government delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP CC, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS WITH BAYBAKOV

LD070955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, has held talks in Moscow concerning the harmonization of Hungarian and Soviet economic plans. The Hungarian politican met Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, and they discussed the opportunities and conditions for future economic cooperation and the composition of reciprocal deliveries. Lajos Faluvegi has returned home from the Soviet capital.

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS VIEWED AFTER UN EVENTS

LD021252 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 2 Oct -- Commenting on the Polish and Soviet foreign ministerial speeches to the U.N. General Assembly, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today:

"Minister Gromyko's address has indicated that in the present dangerous international situation, the Soviet Union maintains particular calm and firmness combined with a conviction of possibility to preserve peace.

"The concerned world public may look in the future with optimism and hope that avenues for understanding between the United States and USSR have not been closed. The Soviet Union is prepared for a constructive dialogue with America and determined to stop the issue the insane arms race," ZOLNIERZ said, and added: "But Washington cannot hope that (its) empty appeals and declarations will do."

Commenting on the Polish voice at the U.N., the daily said: "Poland sees as necessary abandonment of the policy of confrontation, which should entail lifting of U.S. restrictions (against Poland) and a halt to propaganda aggression.

"The Polish nation is for peace and disarmament and expects a broader commitment to international understanding, forgetting prejudice, intolerance and arrogance and moderation in word and responsibility in deed (on the part of the U.S.)" ZOLNIERZ concluded.

"Neither the Reagan-Gromyko talks nor the latter's meeting with Secretary of State Shultz have provided any evidence that Washington is about to change its hitherto policies," the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said today, and added: "The fact that the meetings have taken place at all is certainly positive and sure they were no waste of time, but, as (Soviet Foreign Minister) Gromyko put if after his talk with President Reagan, 'It did not allow one to notice any definite positive turn in the U.S. foreign policy'.

"The U.S., whose President has once sentenced socialism to the 'wasteland of history', is now seeking a dialogue, conferences and meetings. The USSR has displayed good will in its consent to what (the Soviet news agency) TASS put as mutually agreed meetings of representatives of both states to held if need be to further discuss regional (Mideast) and perhaps some other issues."

TRYBUNA said it was a "fundemantal truth of the nuclear age" that no turn in the U.S.-Soviet relations will be possible until America starts to treat the USSR as a partner with equal rights, relations with whom with should be shaped on the basis of approximate military parity and equal security.

BOTH SIDES CITED ON REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS

AU081752 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 41, 4 Oct 84 p 5

["Soviet-American Meetings"]

[Text] On Friday, 28 September, U.S. President Ronald Reagan received Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at the White House.

The interest in that meeting is easy to understand, because, as is known, relations between the two countries have been marked by increasing tension, particularly in the wake of the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, an event with repercussions for the overall international situation. Andrey Gromyko is actually the first high-ranking Soviet to meet with the American President since his inauguration in January 1981 as head of the U.S. Administration.

After signing the White House Golden Book, Andrey Gromyko, who had been welcomed by George Shultz at the entrance to the Oval Office had an approximately 2-hour meeting with Ronald Reagan. The talk then continued during a working luncheon at the U.S. President's residence.

In a press statement, A. Gromyko said: Unfortunately, the talk does not indicate an actual positive change in the foreign policy line of the U.S. Administration. It is not obvious that it is ready to adopt a realistic position on the essence of the acute problems of war and peace. President Reagan advocates more frequent meetings of the two sides' representatives at the summit, middle, and other levels. If those meetings were accompanied by talks with an appropriate content and if constructive goals were pursued, they would contribute to correcting the international situation as well as bilateral relations between the two powers. Up to now this has not happened. The future will demonstrate if Washington intends to modify its political line.

Referring to the A. Gromyko-R. Reagan meetins, TASS stressed that during the talks priority was given to key problems of U.S.-Soviet relations and, in this context, to the situation in the world as a whole.

A. Gromyko, TASS stressed, reiterated that the USSR is ready to normalize and comprehensively develop bilateral relations, a development that would permit the transition to serious talks on arms limitation and reduction.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a press conference, stressed that the President's meeting with the Soviet minister, which also included private meeting, was an opportunity to examine bilateral relations, the problem of nuclear weapons, ways to avoid the militarization of outer space, and an opportunity to examine regional problems (the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the situation in Lebanon, and the Palestinian problem.) The talks were "intensive and useful," contributing "certainly to the progress of the cause of peace." The main result was that the sides agreed to "keep in touch," Shultz stated.

In his weekly radio speech on Saturday, President Ronald Reagan stressed that he had assured Andrey Gromyko that the United States is ready to seek an "equitable" accord with the USSR.

Commenting on his meeting with A. Gromyko, the American President stated that it had been "useful." He also added that he had told the Soviet minister that it "is vital for the two countries to initiate an exchange of views and to contribute to seeking a durable solution" to the regional conflicts in the world. "We did not try to hide the problems that separate our countries," R. Reagan continued. "I told the Soviet minister that the United States is determined to act, together with the USSR, toward genuine progress" in order to seek solutions to existing problems. The meeting between Ronald Reagan and Andrey Gromyko was preceded and followed by meetings between the U.S. and USSR foreign ministers. At the end of the second meeting between Gromkyo and Shultz, the latter stated that the two sides "have agreed to keep in touch, not merely in an informative manner, but through formal diplomatic channels." The secretary of state also specified that the meeting had been "substantial." In connection with the same meeting, TASS wrote: "Within the framework of continuing the intensive talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- which lasted 3 hours and touched on a wide-range of problems -- Andrey Gromyko had a talk with Secretary of State G. Shultz. The two had an additional exchange of views on the situation in certain parts of the world, particularly Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. They agreed that, if need be and following coordination between the two sides, their representatives would meet in the future to continue to discuss these problems and eventually others as well. During the talk, the two sides also discussed problems of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

GDR DAY MARKED AT BUCHAREST EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU051946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1984 -- Marking the anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Siegfried Bock, gave a reception on Friday.

Attending were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe, Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, representatives of other ministries, of central institutions, mass and public organizations, men of letters, artists and scientists, generals and officers, journalists.

Present were also diplomatic heads of missions accredited to Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

FRG AGREES TO EXAMINE REFINANCING OF LOAN

LD051006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member Dr. Ljubomir Baban assessed today, Thursday, that the session of the Yugoslav-Federal Republic of Germany Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held in Bonn on October 1 and 2 was very successful.

Baban, Yugoslav co-chairman of the mixed committee, said that the German side stated the satisfaction over the "improved situation in a number of important segments of the Yugoslav economy". German bankers have stated that "their confidence has been restored in relation to Yugoslav banks and the economy as a whole". It has also been agreed to examine the refinancing of the 1.5 billion dollar principal of the Yugoslav debt to the Federal Republic, while Yugoslavia would continue its interest payments.

Possibilities exist for Yugoslavia getting additional 57 million German marks for financing the imports of equipment and technology from the Federal Republic for five new development programmes. Of one hundred million German marks granted this year, to date 70 percent have been used for such arrangements. [sentence as received] The Federal Republic has indicated its intention to uphold within the EC a proposal on the longterm refinancing of Yugoslavia's external financial obligations.

Representatives of West German firms assessed positively indicated changes in the law of foreign investments in Yugoslavia. They consider that joint ventures are primarily possible in the automobile and chemicals industry and in agriculture.

DAILY ON FINANCIAL TALKS WITH IMF, WORLD BANK

AU041820 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 84 p 7

[Ljubodrag Cudomirovic report]

[Excerpts] A surplus in the balance of payments over the past eight months has once again shown our resolve to stabilize our economic situation.

It is not advisable to extol some successes as if they were the final victory, for euphoria of this kind could be more dangerous than any failure.

We repeat that we have no desire to exaggerate the successes achieved, but it is interesting to hear what was said about them at the recent session of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington. Quite simply, our delegation was praised more for everything that had been done in the economic field than we ourselves admitted regarding the significance of these successes.

Unofficially, we have also learned that there are real prospects that our next agreement with the IMF and the creditor banks will be concluded for a longer term, most likely 5 years. This development is of the utmost importance for our future efforts to stabilize the economy without intolerable sacrifices. Moreover the foreign bankers are prepared to examine the possibilities for even larger and more favorable credits which Yugoslavia would use exclusively for buying production materials intended for manufacture for convertible markets.

Indeed, the Washington meetings -- about which it seems that the public has been told everything, but in fact many things have been left unsaid -- did not pass without some reservations.

Unique Example

Recall that it was said to us in previous talks with IMF delegations that our present foreign exchange system is not adequate, particularly for a country with economic difficulties such as those we are experiencing. Our reply was as simple as it was forceful: There can be no discussion of this, even when we urgently need international loans. Negotiations on such matters, or any that imply interference in our freedom, right, and duty to decide on our laws by ourselves have not been conducted and, it is clear, will not be conducted. Still, now and then foreign bankers in Washington do not comprehend -- and they do not hide the fact -- that somebody in Yugoslavia exports goods which somebody else then imports. They also do not understand that every federal unit keeps its own balance of payments.

Had they regularly followed the events in our country, which are publicly discussed and written about, they would know that the list of questions our businessmen do not understand and that the government is trying to solve is much longer. However, even when the majority of Yugoslavs know that, for instance, our present foreign exchange law is not the best of solutions, that the domestic foreign exchange market must be made to work, and that the dinar must be the only legal means of payment, as well as all the other things connected with the present foreign exchange system, it is certain that we will not change it just because some foreigners have different views.

We will solve some big, important, and therefore sensitive matters -- even if we do not do it very speedily -- only jointly and by agreement. The case of Yugoslavia will quite certainly be unique in this respect, as well. The readiness of the bankers to support our economic stabilization program in the future too, is thus no longer just a recognition of our economic results but also a new angle for looking at the uniqueness of the Yugoslav case. Obviously, financial circles no longer consider it as merely our stubborn intention and desire "to be a unique case," at any price, but as the only possible way to solve specific problems in specific conditions in our own way.

ALBANIAN COOPERATION TALKS STILL AT IMPASSE

LD061432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Negotiations continued in Belgrade on 3-6 October between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly on one side and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the other, on drawing up a cooperation program in the fields of science, education, and culture. According to the information released, agreement was reached on several provisions which remained outstanding after the negotiations last July.

The Albanian side rejected Yugoslavia's proposals concerning the opening of prospects for cultural cooperation which would be advantageous to members of Yugoslavia's nations and national minorities living in Albania. It also rejected the proposals which expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to contribute, at Albania's request, to the study of the Serbo-Croatian and the Macedonian languages in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Albanian delegation made the signing of the program conditional upon the exclusion of these proposals, which the Yugoslav delegation rejected. The Albanian delegation accepted many proposals made by the Yugoslav side which put in to concrete terms those activities which could be of benefit to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav delegation suggested that the negotiations on outstanding questions should be continued when the necessary conditions are created, which the Albanian delegation rejected.

BELGRADE REVOKES UK CITIZEN'S RESIDENCY

AU081905 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Two days ago, the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affiars revoked the residency of a British woman, who stayed in Belgrade without being registered. A considerable quantity of written material of a subversive and propagandistic nature was found in her possession, which represents a violation of Articles 4, 13, and 14 of the law on bringing into the country and distributing materials from foreign mass media and on foreign information activity in our country.

SFRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR CELEBRATION

LD051745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- An SFRY delegation, led by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, left for Berlin this afternoon where it will attend celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Also in the delegation are Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other personalities.

At the airport in Batajnica the delegation was seen off by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav officials. Ralph Hartmann, the GDR Ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also at the airport to see the delegation off.

DIZDAREVIC DISCUSSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU062021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Interview with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Goran Milic, Yugoslav radio-television correspondent in New York; date not given -- recorded]

[Milic] Comrade secretary, 2 weeks of the UN general debate are behind us. Concern was expressed for world peace and for the state of the world economy. At the same time appeals were made for world peace and for solving economic problems. What are your impressions after the first 2 weeks?

[Dizdarevic] Two subjects absolutely dominated the general debate in the UN General Assembly. They were the aggravation of the international political situation, primarily relations between the two superpowers, and the grave economic problems which burden, above all, the developing countires. Concern was, of course, expressed in the general debate in this connection. There were many concrete demands and, I would say, many concrete proposals.

In particular, there were many concrete proposals at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 as far as economic relations are concerned, and at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries as far as political and economic problems are concerned.

[Milic] Which proposals would you single out?

[Dizdarevic] I would first state the positions which dominated both the debate and these meetings, particularly the meeting of the nonaligned ministers. It was an atmosphere of -- how shall I put it -- moderate encouragement because of the fact that contacts and dialogues took place here between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time demands were repeated here several times that the dialogue should continue, that it should be continuous, and that it should move toward negotiations on solving essential problems in which the superpowers have a decisive role, such as the problems of halting the arms race and of disarmament. There was the request that relaxation and negotiations should spread to all fields and to all crises in the world, that those participating [Dizdarevic corrects himself] that negotiations and detente should be universal, and therefore open to all countries of the world. It should be universal in examining all the crisis regions in international relations, all the hotbeds of crises in the world, and the participation of all the countries in the world, for this is the only guarantee that detente will not be confined to relations between the two superpowers and will not depend on the state of their relations to the extent that has been the case so far. You know that a deterioration in these relations has led to a complete breakdown of detente.

[Milic] As bad as it may be when the two superpowers are in confrontation, one should probably be equally cautious when they negotiate. Can the exclusion of some major subjects from the United Nations perhaps be a consequence of this bilateralism of the two superpowers? Are the nonaligned apprehensive about such a possibility?

[Dizdarevic] There have been very various interpretations on what has happened here. However, there exist two facts which cannot be ignored. One is the great role and responsibility of the superpowers regarding matters of international relations and particularly the relaxation of tensions without which we can only expect incidents and nothing else. On the other hand, a true and lasting relaxation can only be achieved if everybody participates in the negotiations on those questions which must be solved in that way.

[Milic] You also had some 50 ministerial meetings with your colleagues from the countries participating at this session -- with neighbors, the big powers, and nonaligned countries. Will you say something about this?

[Dizdarevic] It is normal for such contacts to be held during the session here. It is even normal for contacts to be made here by those who have great problems in their relations and who otherwise could never meet under the same roof to negotiate, but under this roof, they can.

As far as our contacts are concerned, I would say that there was an opportunity to talk with representatives of many countries about questions of our relations and how to promote them. There was also an opportunity to exchange views on current problems in world relations, and with the nonaligned particularly, on how to make the voice of the nonaligned heard more at this moment and to make the activities of the nonaligned felt more.

If I were to sum up in one sentence all that happened in this large number of contacts, I would particularly single out that we heard very useful thoughts and very instructive approaches from many of our partners, that may be of use to us in the future, regarding the analysis of the world situation and what should be done in the world.

[Milic] You have been a diplomat for many years. What is your impression of how your ministerial colleagues now regard Yugoslavia, bearing in mind on the one hand Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement,and on the other hand our internal difficulties, namely economic ones?

[Dizdarevic] I think that, taken as a whole, they regard Yugoslavia very positively. Great interest exists in the views of Yugoslavia; there is great interest in relations with Yugoslavia. However, I think -- and may I say that I have often had the opportunity to think about it here; you know, nothing is granted forever. Our prestige will be great to the extent that we build it continuously with what we are doing at home and what we are doing in Yugoslavia's international involvements. This, for me, is a conclusion which has arisen from all that I have seen here.

As regards our internal situation, these talks were not a venue in which to discuss it, and it is difficult for me to assess how much it is present in our partner's thoughts about Yugoslavia. It is evident more in bilateral contacts, wiich are not the type of contacts we had here but are separate talks with countries. It is also felt more, of course, in the attitude and institutions of some countries rather than others, toward us.

Dizdarevic Meetings Reviewed

LD071602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs met in New York with over 40 foreign ministers, representatives of international organizations and leaders of liberation movements. He also had separate talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. This exceptionally productive activity, both in the scope and content, gave an opportunity to the federal secretary's interlouctors to get acquainted with Yugoslavai's stands on all important issues concerning contempoary politics and economy.

The principles on which Yugoslavia's international relations are based, particularly the principle of total independence, sovereignty, and noninterference in the affairs of other countries, were once again borne out in the talks with the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union. The federal secretary's counterparts both expressed their full respect for these principles. The U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also confirmed Washington's support for the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in Yugoslavia.

With the chiefs of the great powers' diplomatic offices, the federal secretary, by implication, exchanged views on East-West relations and the possibilities for easing the tension in the world.

With his colleagues from nonaligned countries, Dizdarevic mostly discussed ways to activate the Nonaligned Movement, particularly at this year's session of the General Assembly. At the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries, which was held at the same time as the General Assembly debate, the speech by the Yugoslav foreign minister attracted considerable attention.

His attempt to preserve the unity of the movement on the basis of its original principles was received particularly favorably. Dizdarevic spoke about it with great frankness, particularly at his meetings with the ministers of feuding countries.

In all these talks, the federal secretary and his interlocutors spent a great deal of time on economic subjects which were widely discussed in the general debate as well. Particular attention was given to these subjects in meetings with his counterparts from Latin America. At his meetings with the foreign ministers of developing countries, full support was expressed for the idea that an international conference on money and finances for development purposes should be convened.

The talks with the heads of Mideast delegations were mostly concerned with the regional crisis in that part of the world and also with still unrealized rights of the Palestinian people to live freely on their own territory. Dizdarevic raised the same topic in his talks with the head of the PLO Political Bureau, Qaddumi.

Dizdarevic also received representatives of a number of liberation movements. On these occasions he again expressed Yugoslavia's unequivocal support for and readiness to assist all those people who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

The federal secretary made considerable contribution to the productive meeting of the so-called "Committee of the Eight" for the Palestine. The meeting called for the continuation, under UN auspices, of the attempts to convene an international conference on the Middle East which would include all interested parties.

The federal secretary's meetings with ministers of neighboring countries, which mostly dwelt on how to promote good-neighborly friendly relations, but also on some controversial issues, where they exist, were also noted. In talks with representatives of the countries belonging to military alliances, East-West relations and topics which are on the agenda of this year's session were discussed.

The federal secretary also had very friendly talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. They condemned the method of unilateral decisions and bilateral agreements and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of multilateralism. Perez de Cuellar approved, with satisfaction, the initiative by nonaligned countries that next year's celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of this world organization's activity be attended by heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries. Hope was expressed that this example will be followed by statesmen from other countries.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 0906 GMT on 5 Oct 84 adds: "Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic has conferred with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Foreign Ministers Silvino Manuel da Luz of Cape Verde, Goshu Wolde of Ethiopia, Faruq Shar of Syria, Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia, Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah of Oman, Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi of the United Arab Emirates, Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic and Isidoro Morales of Venezuela. Dizdarevic's talks with the foreign ministers of the Arab countries and the secretary-general of the Arab League were an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views on the Middle East crisis. With the Venezuelan foreign minister, Dizdarevic exchanged views on the debt problem and with the German Democratic minister, on East-West relations and the situation in Europe. Bilateral relations were discussed in all the talks and the wish was stressed for their promotion."]